

Iran-Iraq feud flares at OPEC

VIENNA (R) — A dispute over market share between Iran and Iraq created new difficulties Monday at an OPEC meeting called to try to agree on production quotas to bolster the price of oil. Iraq, which has kept out of recent OPEC talks on output restraint because it was not assigned as big a quota as that of Iran, said it doubted if it would sign any new pact at the current talks. "I don't think this will be possible, not the way it looks," Iraq's Issam Abdul Rahim Al Chalabi told reporters when asked if Iraq could be brought back into the quota system. Earlier, Iranian Oil Minister Gholamreza Azgashdeh reiterated his opposition to the idea of giving Iraq quota parity and threatened that Iran, too, might withdraw from the quota system. Output restraint is vital, if OPEC is to stop prices tumbling in the present oil glut. In threatening to withdraw, Azgashdeh of Iran cited the Iraqi stance at the talks which he said was politically motivated. "If they are going to insist on this political stand, I may also withdraw from accepting any quota for production," Azgashdeh told reporters.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية والراي

Sino-Soviet talks resume

PEKING (AP) — A Chinese delegation led by Vice-Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei left Monday to attend the 12th round of Sino-Soviet talks on normalising their long-strained political relations. "We hope that progress can be made on the Kampuchean issue, the biggest obstacle" to normalisation, Tian told the official Xinhua news agency before his departure. Little progress has been reported in 11 previous rounds beginning in 1982 because of China's insistence the Kremlin first remove three "obstacles": Soviet support for Vietnam's rule of Kampuchea, the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and heavy Soviet troop strength along its border with China. Once-close relations soured in 1960 because of ideological and strategic conflicts between Mao Tse-Tung and Nikita Khrushchev. In 1969 the countries fought a short border war and China girded for a major conflict. Since the normalisation talks began, economic, scientific and cultural relations have steadily improved, with bilateral trade hitting about \$2.5 billion last year. But China has rejected overtures by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev for a summit with Deng Xiaoping or other Chinese leaders, saying the Kampuchean issue must first be resolved.

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AROUND THE WORLD...

Soviets claim property in Jerusalem

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — The Soviet Union says it owns a government building and a downtown parking lot in Jerusalem and is expected to demand several million dollars in back rent. Israeli officials and media said Monday. Israeli officials said they were ready to negotiate the Soviet claims but hoped the talks would be friendly and would not disrupt a movement towards improved ties. The Soviets are expected to claim other property in the Holy City, most of it believed acquired decades ago through the Russian Orthodox Church.

Saudi leader, Thatcher hold talks

LONDON (R) — Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah met British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Monday for talks that were expected to focus on bilateral business and political ties as well as on the Gulf conflict. The prince, who is also Saudi Arabia's first deputy prime minister, is due to meet Queen Elizabeth and the prince and princess of Wales later in his four-day stay. Government sources in London said they saw the visit as an important opportunity to improve ties with a man now playing a growing role in Saudi foreign policy.

Soviet envoy briefs Mubarak

CAIRO (R) — A senior Soviet diplomat briefed President Hosni Mubarak Monday about the Moscow superpower summit. Vladimir Polyakov, head of the Middle East and North Africa Department in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, told reporters after the hour-long meeting that Mubarak favoured continuing superpower contacts "for the sake of world peace." The envoy earlier discussed the summit outcome and Middle East developments with Mubarak's political adviser, Osama Bazz.

Ibn Ali advised to rest

TUNIS (R) — Doctors have advised Tunisian President Zine Al Abidine Ibn Ali to rest for a few days to recover from fatigue, a presidential communiqué said Monday. This will effectively postpone a visit by Ibn Ali to Libya. The visit, his first since taking power last November, had been tentatively set to start Monday.

Sytenko in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (R) — A Soviet government envoy started high level talks here Monday on the Iran-Iraq war and the current U.N. Security Council efforts to find a settlement for conflict now in its eighth year. A Baghdad-based diplomat said. The diplomat told Reuters Mikhail Sytenko, the Soviet Foreign Ministry's roving ambassador, would confer with President Saddam Hussein and give him a message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. He will also have talks with First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan and other Iraqi officials, on the Gulf war and bilateral relations.

Pakistan proposes treaty with India

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Pakistan proposed Monday a bilateral nuclear test ban treaty with India and a joint declaration renouncing nuclear weapons. "Pakistan does not possess nuclear weapons, nor does it intend to possess them," Pakistan delegate Shah Nawaz said in an address at the special U.N. session on disarmament. "We are ready to accede to the Non-Proliferation Treaty simultaneously with India," he said. "We are ready to accept full-scale safeguards to our nuclear programme simultaneously with India. We are ready to conclude a bilateral agreement with India for the mutual inspection of each other's nuclear facilities."

Aquino heads for Europe

MANILA (AP) — President Corazon Aquino left Monday for visits to Switzerland and Italy. Aquino, who said she hoped to forge closer ties with the two countries and expand the market for Philippine exports, was seen off by members of her cabinet and top military officials. Security was tight. Marksmen were perched on the roof of the airport terminal. Two helicopters hovered nearby.

Armenian leader promises solution

MOSCOW (R) — The new Communist Party leader of Soviet Armenia told more than 100,000 demonstrators in Yerevan Monday that the republic's parliament would come up with "a positive solution" to the Nagorno-Karabakh regional dispute. Party chief Suren Arutunyan went out into the streets of the capital on the first day of a general strike in the tense republic called to demand unification of Nagorno-Karabakh, an Azerbaijan region, with Armenia, local officials said (see page 8). "Arutunyan said the forthcoming session of the Armenian Supreme Soviet would consider the question of joining Nagorno-Karabakh with Armenia and provide a positive solution," a spokesman for the official Armanpress news agency said.

S. African Zionists to boycott Kahane

JOHANNESBURG (R) — The South African Zionist Federation Monday bowed to demands to cancel a meeting with right-wing Israeli parliamentarian Rabbi Meir Kahane. "We are not responsible for Rabbi Kahane's visit to South Africa and it looks definite that we will not meet with him," federation president Solly Sacks told Reuters. The federation was urged not to meet Kahane by the World Zionist Organisation (WZO). Kahane is due to visit South Africa July 8.

Sentences of Zinoviev, Kamenev annulled

MOSCOW (R) — Bolshevik revolutionaries Lev Kamenev and Grigory Zinoviev, who were among leading opponents of Josef Stalin, have been cleared of alleged crimes for which they were executed in the 1930s, a newspaper said Monday. The sentences of Kamenev, Zinoviev, and two others convicted in the show trials of 1936 and 1937 — Yuri Pyatakov and Karl Radek — were annulled by the Soviet Supreme Court Monday morning, the government newspaper Izvestia said. "It (the court) said clearly that before the law, the state and the people, they are not guilty," Izvestia said.

Manila speaker opposes U.S. bases

LEGASPI (AP) — The speaker of the House of Representatives voiced support Monday for a senate bill banning nuclear arms from the Philippines, saying no amount of money can justify the presence of military bases and nuclear arms in the country. Ramon Mitra made the statement at a news conference during a visit to this city in Albay province, about 330 kilometres southeast of Manila. Mitra said the house has been consulting with government officials, businessmen and private individuals on the future of Clark air base, Subic naval base and four smaller U.S. installations. Talks have also centred on what to do with nuclear weapons believed stored there and on visiting warships. "I imagine that we agreed that we ought not to permit nuclear weapons in the country," Mitra said. "So the amount is immaterial. What is important is the constitutional provision that states that we must not permit any foreign base in our country, and that is what should be done."

Regent briefs U.S. peace delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday met with a delegation grouping members of the U.S. Inter-Religious Committee for Middle East Peace and briefed them on Middle East issues, notably the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian problem.

The Regent reaffirmed Jordan's firm position towards settling the Middle East conflict and reiterated the call for an international conference attended by the five permanent



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday meets a delegation representing the U.S. Inter-Religious Committee for Peace in the Middle East (Petra photo)

members of the U.N. Security Council and all parties involved in the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The Regent noted that the

American-Soviet agreement which led to a solution of the Afghan problem could be an example of superpower cooperation to settle other regional conflicts.

Iraq reports beating back Iranian attack

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said Monday its forces thrust back an Iranian offensive in southern Iraq aimed at retaking some of the territory from where the Iranians were driven out three weeks ago.

Iraq said that Revolutionary Guards killed or wounded more than 4,800 Iraqis and captured 1,000 in a two-pronged, pre-dawn offensive in the Salameh region, storming through minefields and thickets of barbed wire.

Iraq admitted the Iranians broke through border defences in a "reckless assault" 25 kilometres east of the port city of Basra. But it said its Third Army Corps "absorbed the momen-

tum" of the assault and then pushed the Iranians back across the border.

An Iraqi communiqué underlined the ferocity and scale of the fighting by reporting the Iraqi air force flew 170 combat missions against the Iranians, with helicopter gunships flying another 240.

That is the highest single-day missions tally by the Iraqis for months. The communiqué said the aircraft destroyed nearly 200 vehicles and inflicted "enormous losses."

The communiqué said the jets destroyed five Iranian helicopters parked at Umediyah air base and hit an air base in Dezful in southwestern Iran.



They also destroyed 188 Iranian vehicles, 16 artillery emplacements and an unnamed bridge used for military purposes, the communiqué said. All Iraqi

(Continued on page 5)

Palestinian, Israeli artists sign 'treaty'

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — A group of Israeli and Palestinian writers and artists Monday signed a draft of a "peace treaty" between Israel and a future Palestinian state with a demilitarised Jerusalem as joint capital.

The treaty, signed by 150 artists, writers and academics, calls for the creation of an independent Palestinian state in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, and recognises Israel's right to exist peacefully within pre-1967 borders.

The treaty also calls for a demilitarised Jerusalem as a capital of both states, the signing of a non-aggression treaty under international guarantees and a "just solution" to refugees displaced by the creation of Israel.

Yoram Kaniuk, Israeli writer and co-chairman of the group called the document, the first attempt at a peace treaty between the two people, a "revolutionary moment."

Many Israeli signatories were members of leftist groups while the Palestinians were prominent mainstream personalities in their

community.

Assad Al Assad, head of the Palestinian Writers Association, said the Palestinian people wished to exist side by side with Israel but that no peace was possible without the recognition of their right to their own state.

"We are very encouraged and hopeful of the future because we see so many of our Israeli colleagues have the same attitude and we want to stress our wish to struggle together for the cause of freedom," he said.

Assad said: "The crazy policy of the Israeli government concerning the occupied territories... is destroying not only us but the heart of the Jewish people."

Kaniuk is one of the leaders of the Israeli and Palestinian Writers, Artists and Academics Committee Against Occupation, the only professional group that includes both Israelis and Palestinians from the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Assad said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) favoured the terms of the "treaty."

Israelis expel Awad

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — The Israeli occupation authorities expelled Palestinian-American activist Mubarak Awad Monday in defiance of the United States and insisted he had helped foment the six-month-old Palestinian uprising.

Awad, the 44-year-old founder of the Palestinian Centre for the Study of Non-Violence in Jerusalem, offered no resistance as police escorted him up the stairs to an American TWA airliner. He had refused to fly the Israeli carrier El Al.

Before Awad's departure, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir told reporters Israel would expel him despite objections from the Reagan administration which regards him as a model campaigner for non-violence in the Middle East.

The White House denounced

(Continued on page 5)

Rabin, Sharon want 'shoot-to-kill' orders

Israelis kill Arab villager amid calls for 'tougher action'

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers Monday shot dead a nearly-deaf Palestinian villager in an isolated mountain village in the occupied West Bank amid calls from Israeli leaders for "tougher" measures including shoot-to-kill orders against Palestinian protesters in the occupied territories.

In the West Bank village of Abwein north of Ramallah, Dib Mahmud Hussein, 43, was shot in the head after he ignored soldiers' orders to halt, said Dr. Yasser Obeid, director of Ramallah hospital.

One villager, who identified himself only as Sami, said in a telephone interview that Hussein was hard of hearing and probably never heard the order. Sami said Hussein was killed during a search for Palestinian activists in which soldiers rounded up about 30 boys.

In the Gaza Strip, the Israeli-appointed local council of Nuseirat neighbourhood res-

igned, sources said. Underground leaders of the six-month-old Palestinian uprising have pressed council members throughout the territories to resign.

Palestinians and troops clashed in violent confrontations throughout the West Bank, and the army confined residents to their homes in Anabta, Azoun, Al Jinya, Beit Jar, Beir Furik, Kabatyeh, Kafir Salem and Tulkarim villages, and Tulkarim refugee camp.

In Jericho, a public-bus driver opened fire and killed a Palestinian Saturday after his vehicle was hit by a rock as he drove past 'Ain Al Sultan, a refugee camp where 700 Palestinians live along

a main road linking Jerusalem with the north.

A Jericho hospital official said the body of the 18-year-old camp resident was brought to the hospital minutes after the bus clash, with gun shots in the heart and back.

In a later development, an army officer shot and killed a 21-year-old protester after masked protesters attacked his patrol force in Jenin, reports said.

The dead man was found with a slingshot in one hand and a fistful of rocks in the other, according to reports.

At least 215 Palestinians have died since the Palestinian uprising erupted in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in December.

In Tel Aviv's bustling Dizengoff Centre shopping mall, police discovered a bottle filled with gasoline moments after Palestinians buried two molotov cocktails from the roof of the mall onto the traffic-filled streets below. The bottles did not explode and no-one was injured, police

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Klibi: Israel killed U.S. plan

TUNIS (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi accused Israel Monday of dealing a mortal blow to a U.S. Middle East peace plan, but said last week's Arab summit did not close the door on Washington's proposals.

Klibi also warned at a news conference that the Palestinian uprising against Israeli rule could enter a more violent phase if Israel's position did not change.

Commenting on the peace plan promoted by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during his four tours of the Middle East this year, Klibi said:

"A mortal blow to the Shultz plan came from (Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak) Shamir, not from any other party."

He added: "The Arab side has a very clear position, it does not show any rejection (of the Shultz plan). The rejection comes entirely from the Israeli side."

Shamir has consistently rejected the idea of a United Nations-sponsored peace conference, a key element in the U.S. plan, while Washington sees it only as a prelude to direct talks between Israel and the Arab states.

Arab leaders did not specifically study the Shultz plan, Klibi said, but did not close the door to American proposals.

Arab heads of state relaxed their position on the powers of a future Middle East peace conference at their summit in Algiers ending Thursday, Klibi said.

They did this with a last-minute alteration to the summit communiqué, calling for an "effective" conference, instead of a conference "with full powers," he said.

This was because the original wording was not clear from a legal point of view, he said, adding: "We do not want to use words which might cause an obstacle to new developments."

Klibi said that the Arab call for an effective conference did not mean that such a meeting would impose solutions.

Klibi said that the Palestinian uprising could enter a more violent phase if Israel's attitude did not change.

"Everything indicates that the uprising will continue as long as is necessary until Israel complies with international law," he said.

Asked why the question of Egypt's readmission into the Arab League was not included in the final communiqué, Klibi said the idea of including the issue on the summit agenda was discussed, but rejected in order to concentrate on the uprising.

Egypt: No 'back door'

Egypt rejected Monday what it



Chadli Klibi

called a "back-door return" to the Arab League.

"Egypt's pride and leadership in the Arab region do not allow a return to the league through its back doors or affiliated agencies," Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali told the Shura council, an advisory chamber without legislative powers.

"Egypt hopes its return will be accompanied by a collective desire from member states to overlook the negative aspects of the past and proceed to the foundations of genuine Arab solidarity," he added.

Ghali said Egypt would await a unanimous decision reversing its suspension.

"Egypt does not impose itself on the league. It does not accept an infringement of its leadership on the Arab level," he said.

Moscow presses Pakistan on PoWs

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev met Afghan President Najibullah Monday as the Kremlin accused Pakistan of letting Afghan Mujahedeen hold Soviet prisoners of war (PoWs) on its territory and demanded their urgent return.

Official Soviet sources told Reuters that Gorbachev held morning talks with Najibullah, who arrived in Moscow Sunday on his way back to Afghanistan from Cuba.

Najibullah later departed for home, seen off by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, TASS news agency said. Details of the talks were not immediately available.

Meanwhile the Foreign Ministry summoned Pakistan's ambassador to Moscow and asked for urgent measures to ensure the release and return home of an unspecified number of Soviet PoWs, the official news agency said.

"First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuli Vorontsov, speaking to the ambassador, again raised the question of Soviet servicemen who continue to be held in camps of the armed Afghan opposition of Pakistani territory," TASS said.

It said Moscow had repeatedly

appealed to Pakistani President Mohammed Zia Ul Haq for action on the PoWs since an Afghan settlement accord was signed last April.

The ambassador was told that we expect the president to honour the promises he made and the Pakistani side to take the most urgent concrete measures in this regard," it said.

Military officials announced last month that 311 Soviet soldiers were missing in action as Moscow began withdrawing more than 100,000 troops from Afghanistan in mid-May.

Meanwhile Soviet forces reportedly have returned to some key cities in Eastern Afghanistan where the Mujahedeen have overrun several posts left to Afghan government troops, an expert said Monday.

Dr. Ijaz Gilani, head of the crisis and conflict analysis team of the Institute of Strategic Studies, a Pakistani foreign policy think tank, said in Islamabad Soviet-Kabul forces had remained on the defensive since the Soviet army started withdrawing May 15.

"We have reports that Soviet forces have returned to Jalalabad and Khost," Gilani said in an announcement regarding war statistics for May.



Palestinian national resistance escalated following the Balfour Declaration and the Great Arab Revolt. The fifth Palestinian national congress, Nabhus, August 1922

Of Places and People

By Dr. Nicola A. Ziadeh

AT the training college matters took a new course. It is true that in the 1920s, and especially in the earlier part of the decade, Jerusalem had two trivial papers — Mirat Al Sharq, published by Bolus Shihadeh of Ramallah, and Bait Al Maqdis, published by Bahij Mushah: both were so small that each could be read in about 2 minutes, but now we received Egyptian papers. Both Al Ahram and Al Muqattam, the foremost Egyptian papers of the day reached us daily. We read them three hours after people read them in Cairo; but one was in real touch with the outside world. The two papers were brought from Cairo to Jerusalem, and Jaffa and Haifa, by train; hence the delay. They published international news. Arabs news and political commentaries on world situations. Besides, like European papers, which I came to know later, the two papers also carried articles on sciences, arts, literature, travel and book reviews. At the college I became acquainted with the two leading Arabic monthlies of the time — Al Mukatafat and Al Hilal. The first was still published by one of its founders, Yaqub Sarraf; the second, on the other hand, had lost its founder, Jurji, Zaidan, and was then in the hands of his son Emile. Al Mukatafat opened for me the wide horizons of science, because its articles were predominantly so, while Al Hilal concentrated more on literature, history, the arts and the like. I

would like to add here that I knew during those years the National Geographic magazine. And, by the way, all those fine periodicals continued to be my companions for many years to come.

Guidance for reading such periodicals, which was desperately needed at the start, came from three people at the college. The principal, Totah, who stuck to it for some time with every new class; Darwish, who went as far as drawing our attention practically daily to the articles worth reading; and George Khamis, one of the most disciplined persons I came across, and who had some influence on me. George was himself a great reader. He often discussed some of the articles he read with the more serious students — and I do not mind saying that I was one.

Being in such an environment, with interested and interesting people to talk to, let alone teach us, and the whole thing existing in Jerusalem, the capital, meant that "events" could be explained to us — they began to have meaning. The Arab Revolution of Sherif Hussein of Mecca and the Arab Government of Faisal (in Syria) were matters of the past, but not what prompted the first and inspired the latter — Arab nationalism — for this was a thing of the present and the future. So was the Balfour Declaration — a serious affair for the future of Palestine. Hence our "political" education took a se-

rious turn.

This came not only through our teachers and paper reading; it also came through the very fact that we lived in Jerusalem, where the political activities were centred for most of the time. Meetings of the various leaders of the national movement in the country, the formation of the delegations who went to London to discuss with the British government the future of Palestine, and the committees which organised or conducted strikes and demonstrations — sat in Jerusalem or took their initial steps there. Political partisanship and rivalries began there. This was all natural — Jerusalem was the capital. And we often took part, as individuals in my time, in such demonstrations.

The principal of our college was keen on bringing speakers to address us on the occasion of our students' weekly speaking gatherings, as well as on other occasions. It was here and during those years (1921-4) that I met a few of the leading literary figures of Palestine — Isaaq Al Nashashibi a foremost man of letters and orator; Khalil Baidas, a pioneer of the short-story writing, not only in Palestine, but in the Arab World; Ahmad Samih Al Khaldi, a leading educator — to mention only a few — were frequent guests of our college. From outside Palestine we had the pleasure of listening to Anistias Marie Al Karmil, then a leading Arabic linguist from Iraq. And from such meetings I established contacts and relations which lasted for years.

There were a number of schools in Jerusalem which were generations older than our college. One such institution was St. George's School, and the English College, whose premises were close to ours. Bishop Gobat School, known then as the Mt. Zion School, because its buildings sat at the top of Mt. Zion. Most of those schools we met at the football fields, and often we were beaten by them, until we pulled our socks and scored an occasional victory on the one or the other.

Our academic life was serious, at least to some of us. But what we actually learnt at the college did not amount to much in quantity, but it was, for those who wanted to acquire knowledge, a good base for the future. In most cases books were lacking, and our teachers did their best to make good of a poor situation.

Yet it was, for me, a period of the utmost use. I was put on the right track. I could not say that this applied to many. When we were admitted to the college in 1921 our class numbered 33; twelve were needed at the end of the first academic year. Eventually twelve only received the diploma of the college (1924). And of these only three had enough drive to continue their education.

It is not difficult for me, after all these years, to take stock of the so-called "academic" subjects or matter we learnt. Our teachers in Arabic had nothing to shout about, if a few of my classmates developed the ability to express themselves correctly; this was the net result of hard work on our

behalf. Whatever stylistic means anyone of us acquired, came after we left school. Our knowledge of English was just good enough for the "New Method Readers." We never had the opportunity of writing, i.e. practising in the writing of an "essay."

We had a sniff of physics, but less than that in chemistry — our teacher in both subjects was a vet; and besides the fact that his knowledge had become obsolete, as the result of seventeen years of neglect (his own proud admission), he often absented himself from classes because he was attending to an expensive cow (belonging to a rich owner) giving birth to a beautiful calf. In algebra and geometry we had a capable teacher, whose instruction was sound and basic.

Biology, i.e. botany and zoology, was shattered as the result of the sulky attitude of the MIT graduate. A substitute came for about six weeks — he was systematic and orderly, and we had hopes. But his administrative duties at the headquarters of the department of education, prevented him from continuing with us. So Jubrail Katul left us, and Darwish stepped in to save the situation; and save it he did. Totah, who was an excellent teacher, looked after our psychology and education, and here we learnt what was practically useful for the profession without the paraphernalia which psychologists and educators elaborate unduly, to justify their existence. Darwish whose primary task was to attend to our history and geography did that in the same spirit as Totah in his subjects.

But all the same I learnt a great deal more than that. What did I learn?

How Jerash Festival could enhance tourism

By Faisal Abu Nuwar

The following article is a paper presented to the Jerash Festival organising committee. It advocates the promotion of tourism in and out of Jordan through the Jerash Festival. The author is director of sales and marketing at the Holiday Inn Hotels in Amman and Aqaba.

AS WE all know, Jordan is a very important country for promoting international tourism for the following reasons:

a) Pilgrim tourism to the holy places.
b) Archaeological sites of all periods in history (from prehistory till the Ottoman period).
c) Sports and summer tourism, such as those found in Aqaba.
d) Variety in the geography of the country, i.e. the Jordan Valley, Aqaba's Port, etc. Also the geographic position of the country in relation to all other surrounding Arab countries.
e) The political and economic stability of the country.

The potential that the above represent must be taken seriously into consideration for the planning of marketing and promotion of tourism in Jordan. It could give excellent results for the national economy if proper steps were taken to increase the volume of tourism in relation to the hotel and tourism industry (already existing facilities).

Jerash Festival

The Jerash Festival aims at presenting local folkloric groups as well as the traditional arts and ways of life in Jordan; presenting Arab folkloric groups and the Arab Nation's traditions and presenting international artistic performers, including folkloric groups which project world's cultures.

The nature of the Jerash Festival's international shows and activities reflect the policy of goodwill and fraternal ties between Jordan and the international community.

The Jerash Festival is a great vehicle for exploiting tourism within the country itself, at the regional level as well as internationally. Sufficient advance time to plan the promotion of tourism is required by all parties concerned, including the Jerash Festival administration, the hotel industry, the Travel Agents Association, the Antiquities Association, the Ministry of Tourism, Royal Jordanian Airlines and the Ministry of Information. Cooperation among these parties is an essential feature for the success of planning and promotion of tourism in and out of Jordan.

Promotion of tourism

A symposium should be held in Jordan for presenting working papers regarding promotion of tourism in and out of Jordan through the Jerash Festival.

A team should be designated for visiting and disseminating information throughout Jordan to inform people on the importance of tourism through Jerash Festival and its relevance to the national income.

When promoting Jordan on the international level, the following recommendations should be taken into consideration:

— To invite a number of active international tour operators from each country interested in Jordan to the Jerash Festival.

— These tour operators should be encouraged to add the Jerash Festival to their destinations.

— Royal Jordanian offices abroad should start using and distributing proper touristic material on the Jerash Festival.

— Royal Jordanian should also start preparing packages with reasonable rates for both, Arab and foreign, tourists.



"From America With Love" from Brigham Young University performed at the 1985 festival (File photo)

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.					
JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 773111-19		TODAY'S EVENTS		QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT		EMERGENCIES					
PROGRAMME ONE 15:30 * Koran 15:35 Cartoons 16:30 Programme on chemistry 16:50 World of Magic 17:15 Local programme 17:35 Basketball 18:07 Message from Oman 19:15 Local programme 19:40 Programme review 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Arabic Scenes 21:30 Cultural scenes 22:10 Varieties programme 23:00 News summary in Arabic 23:10 Programme contd.		EXHIBITIONS * Permanent book exhibition, at Tower Building, Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle. * A permanent exhibition of plastic art by 27 Arab artists at the Plaza Hotel. * An art exhibition by Tawfiq Yahya at the French Cultural Centre. * An exhibition of Arabian Calligraphy by Dr. Sami Nasib Mikarim at Alia Art Gallery. * An art exhibition by Horst Janssen at the University of Science and Technology, Irbid.		ARRIVALS ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1) 05:30 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ) 06:00 Aqaba (RJ) 06:15 Jeddah (RJ) 06:30 Cairo (RJ) 06:40 Kuwait (RJ) 06:45 Abu Dhabi (RJ) 06:55 Muscat, Dubai (RJ) 07:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 07:10 Larnaca, Damascus (RJ) 07:15 Istanbul (RJ) 07:15 Doha (RJ) 07:20 Athens (RJ) 07:25 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ) 07:30 Rome (RJ) OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2) 12:30 Baghdad (IA) 13:30 Cairo (MS) 13:30 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GF) 13:50 Moscow (SU) 14:30 Bucharest (RO) 14:35 Kuwait (KU) 15:20 Kuwait (KU) 15:45 Tripoli (LF) 16:00 Riyadh (SV) 18:10 Dubai (EK) 18:05 Rome (AZ) 20:10 Zurich, Larnaca (SR) 21:15 Beirut (ME) 01:00 London, Cairo (BA)		OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2) 09:15 Beirut (ME) 14:00 Baghdad (IA) 14:05 Cairo (MS) 14:30 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GF) 15:00 Moscow (SU) 15:35 Kuwait (KU) 15:50 Bucharest (RO) 16:10 Larnaca (KU) 16:45 Kuwait (RJ) 17:40 Riyadh (SV) 18:55 Damascus (AZ) 19:00 Dubai (EK)		MONEY EXCHANGE Monday rates Local sell/buy rates in Jds Belgian franc (for 100) 99.2 / 100.2 Dutch guilder 184.9 / 186.7 French franc 61.4 / 62 Italian lira (for 100) 27.9 / 28.2 Japanese yen (for 100) 233.8 / 236.6 Swedish crown 59.5 / 60.1 Swiss franc 249.2 / 251.7 U.S. sterling pound 646 / 653.5 U.S. dollar 355.2 / 359.2 W. German mark 207.5 / 209.6		GENERAL Jordan Television 773111/19 Radio Jordan 774111/19 Ministry of Tourism 642311 Hotel complaints 666412 Price complaints 661176 Telephone Information 12 Jordan and Middle East calls 10 Overseas calls 17 Repair service 17	
BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1323 KHz		FILMS * A film: "An Allround Reduced Personality." Goethe Institute at 8:30 p.m.		DEPARTURES ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1) 07:45 Amsterdam, New York (RJ) 12:00 Doha (RJ) 12:10 Athens (RJ) 12:10 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ) 12:15 Rome (RJ) 12:40 Istanbul (RJ) 12:45 Rome, Madrid (RJ) 13:00 Geneva, London (RJ) 13:15 Paris (RJ) 13:20 Bahrain, Doha (RJ) 21:10 Vienna, Miami, Los Angeles (RJ) 21:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)		NIGHT DUTY AMMAN: Dr. Yusuf Sa'adat 821511 Dr. Abdul Aziz Abu Khader 663532 Dr. Yusuf S'oor 694648 Dr. Mohammad Abu Mahfouz 793344 Firas pharmacy 661912 Ferdows pharmacy 778336 Al Asma pharmacy 623672 Nairook pharmacy 623670 Yacoub pharmacy 644945 Shmeisani pharmacy 637660					
RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & W MHz, FM & party on 95.40 KHz, SW Tel: 774111-19		MUSEUMS "Children's Heritage and Science Museum" Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Hays Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday.		WEATHER Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology. The weather is expected to be fine, with north-westerly moderate and freshening winds. In Aqaba, the winds will be northerly moderate and calm seas. Amman Min./max. temp. 20 / 28 Aqaba 26 / 36 Deserts 21 / 33 Jordan Valley 23 / 35 Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 30.3, Aqaba 38.4. Humidity readings: Amman 42 per cent, Aqaba 22 per cent.		MARKET PRICES Upper/lower price in Jds per kg. 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School project inter back from U.K.

AMMAN (Petra) — The director of the Jubilee School Project Monday returned to Amman at the conclusion of a 12-day visit to Britain.

During the visit she held contacts with the experts who will participate in two workshops on distinguished teaching due to be held in July in Amman.

She also discussed with Essex education authorities the chances to train the Jubilee School teachers in Britain.

The Noor Al Hussein Foundation, which supervises the Jubilee School Project, is organising these workshops in association with UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) and the British Council.

The workshops are designed to review the most sophisticated trends in teaching, particularly teaching talented and superior students.

The first workshop will be held on July 2-6 and will be devoted to teaching the talented.

The second workshop will be held on July 9-13 and will discuss development of the sciences and mathematics curricula for the secondary stage, to meet the needs of the superior students.

The Jubilee School is expected to receive students in the 1990-1991 scholastic year.

Government approves children's conference

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The government Monday announced its approval of this year's Arab Children's Conference scheduled to open here on June 27, under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor.

This conference, the eighth, is hosted by Jordan, and will be attended by children from 15 Arab countries.

The conference is expected to follow the pattern of those in previous years which included different activities for the visiting children between 10 and 13.

The Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHFF), which takes charge of the children's activities, is expected to offer the young visitors the chance to tour the different archaeological and touristic sites in the Kingdom.

They will also participate in folk performances and visit Jordanian families during their six-day stay in the Kingdom.

The annual event was initiated by Queen Noor to offer children from different Arab countries the opportunity to familiarise themselves with the culture of their Arab nation.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, receives Iraqi Minister of Agriculture Karim Hassan Rida in his office Monday (Petra photo)

Regional seminar ends with call to improve image of Arab women

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — A regional seminar, assessing needs of women in management and leadership positions, ended in Amman Monday with a call by the participants on the Arab League to convene "an information convention" that would lay down the basis for a pan-Arab plan to improve the image of Arab women through the information media.

The three-day meeting which grouped representatives of women from Jordan, Kuwait, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, concluded that Arab League's Women's Department and women's federations in the Arab World, including the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund (QAF), should have closer cooperation in executing programmes to upgrade the status of women in the Arab World.

It said that for these programmes to succeed Arab countries and women unions should benefit from cooperation with organisations in foreign countries, and from financial and technical assistance from international organisations.

The participants in the three-day meeting, which was sponsored by QAF, entrusted the fund's management to set up a committee to prepare for the proposed Arab League meeting and also to draw up plans for future cooperation among women organisations in the Arab World.

The meeting called on concerned authorities to give due attention to training women to handle various occupations and to launch cooperation between Arab centres involved in offering such training to women, especially those concerned with developing and improving the condition of women in rural and desert regions.

The QAF was urged by participants to document and publish literature about women and their development.

The meeting, which was held under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, who is the president of QAF, discussed five working papers which deal with women's conditions and their needs, the work to be done to improve their status in administrative and leadership positions and in the planning and decision-making processes.

JEA team returns from Italy

AMMAN (Petra) — A team from the Jordan Electricity Authority JEA returned to Amman Monday after taking part in an annual meeting of the Federation of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power held in Italy.

The team led by JEA Director Mohammad Said Arafah took part in discussing reports and studies related to electricity generation, administration and

improving their efficiency.

Arafah said that the two sides agreed to launch joint consultative activities that developing countries in the Middle East and Africa would benefit from.

The Italian Electricity Corporation had earlier offered JEA technical assistance in implementation of a Jordanian Italian technical cooperation agreement signed in 1983.

improving their efficiency.

Arafah said that the two sides agreed to launch joint consultative activities that developing countries in the Middle East and Africa would benefit from.

The Italian Electricity Corporation had earlier offered JEA technical assistance in implementation of a Jordanian Italian technical cooperation agreement signed in 1983.

Hamzeh returns after AMSC talks in Syria

RAMTHA (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh and his accompanying delegation returned home Monday after taking part in the meetings of the higher executive committee of the Arab Medical Specialisations Council (AMSC) in Damascus.

In a statement upon returning here, Hamzeh said the committee reviewed the implementation of resolutions taken at the AMSC meeting in Bahrain last January.

Two medical specialisations, "family medicine" and "society medicine" were added to the

AMSC list of specialisations.

The delegates discussed a report by the World Health Organisation (WHO) on the AMSC standards of examinations given to Arab doctors and specialists. They decided to open the door for cooperation and coordination with similar boards and organisations in other countries, Hamzeh said.

He said the delegates approved of a commemorative stamp which will be issued by Arab countries next year to mark the council's 10th anniversary.

Seminar for cooperative liaison officers begins

KARAK (Petra) — A three-day seminar for liaison officers in the cooperative centres and offices throughout the Kingdom opened Monday at the Karak Cooperative Department.

The seminar is being held by the department in cooperation with the German Technical Agency.

The seminar is designed to raise the standard of the cooperative liaison officers and members of the institute's research unit

with regard to collection of field information and preparation of reports and studies.

The seminar's programme includes lectures on the cooperative movement, means to fill in questionnaires, and ways to prepare field studies for cooperative associations.

Twenty-five liaison officers are taking part in this seminar, five of whom are from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Chinese exhibition opens Wednesday

By Nermeen Murad
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A Chinese books and arts exhibition which will include more than 3,000 books in English and Arabic as well as almost 1,500 Chinese works of art, will open Wednesday, according to the cultural attaché at the Chinese embassy here.

At a press conference held at the embassy Monday, the press attaché said that the main aims of the exhibition are to "introduce the Jordanian public to cultural life in China as well as open new avenues for cultural exchange between the two countries."

The one-week exhibition, which will be held under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Alia Al Hussein, will donate its profits to charity.

Also speaking at the press conference was Dr. Ahmad Sharkas, the director of the Department of Libraries and National Archives.

The exhibition was one of a three-part cultural protocol between the two countries to increase the cultural awareness between the two countries.

Regent, Iraqi aide discuss development of water resources

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, conferred in his office Monday with visiting Iraqi Minister of Agriculture Karim Hassan Rida, reviewing with him Jordanian-Iraqi cooperation and coordination in agricultural fields.

Prince Hassan and the Iraqi minister discussed in particular joint efforts to develop water resources, exchange information and conduct research work on water issues and lay down a defined water strategy.

They also discussed developing agricultural techniques, irrigation methods and initiating joint schemes to produce seeds and pesticides.

According to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Prince Hassan and the Iraqi minister reviewed the question of exchanging trained workers to work in these endeavours, drawing up joint programmes for setting up a data bank, and organising specialised seminar to examine effective and proper measures that can lead to agricultural integration between the two countries and contribute to ensuring food security for the Arab World.

The Hammad Basin scheme,

which is being carried out by Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia in an area along their common border was also discussed at the meeting which was attended by Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmoud, Minister of Water and Irrigation Ahmad Dakhlan, Higher Council of Science and Technology Secretary General Adnan Badran and Iraq's Ambassador to Jordan Ghafil Jassem Hussein.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Thouqan Hindawi received Rida at his office earlier Monday and reviewed with him scopes of cooperation between Iraq and Jordan in agriculture.

Hindawi expressed hope that further cooperation will be achieved and more joint projects will be implemented for the benefit of both countries.

Hindawi said that Iraq and Jordan are called on to launch wide scale cooperation in fish

breeding, processing agricultural produce and carrying out projects for protecting the environment.

Speaking at the meeting, attended by the Agriculture Minister and the Iraqi Ambassador, Rida said that his country was keen to promote bilateral cooperation in all agricultural fields.

Rida, who began a five-day visit to Amman Sunday, held talks with Hmoud dealing with the exchange of expertise in agriculture, training personnel, planting date trees, combating agricultural pests, producing veterinary vaccines and fattening sheep.

The two sides also looked into marketing processes and explored the prospect of increasing the volume of exchanged agricultural products.

The Hammad Basin, and the pilot projects being carried out there was also discussed, as did the question of bilateral cooperation to protect the environment and increase the number of animals which are endangered species.

The Iraqi minister announced that delegations from his country will be coming to Jordan to discuss details of joint projects and cooperation between the two countries in agricultural fields.



Minister of Education Thouqan Hindawi Monday holds talks with Abdullah Luqman, head of a Kuwaiti educational delegation currently on a visit to Jordan (Petra photo)

Hindawi: Jordan is willing to send teachers to Kuwait

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Minister of Education Thouqan Hindawi said Monday that Jordan is willing to send teachers to Kuwait to work during the 1988-1989 scholastic year, and hopes to promote Jordanian-Kuwaiti cooperation in the field of education.

The minister was speaking at a meeting with Mr. Abdullah Luqman, head of a Kuwaiti educational delegation currently on a visit to Jordan.

Luqman and Hindawi reviewed bilateral cooperation and educational systems in the two countries.

Kuwait is one of the Gulf Arab states which annually contracts Jordanian teachers to work at its schools. On June 3 Hindawi announced that Jordan will be sending 1,479 teachers to Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, North Yemen and

Saudi Arabia for the coming scholastic year.

Luqman handed Hindawi a message from the Kuwaiti minister of education dealing with scopes of cooperation between the two countries to promote education.

The Ministry's Secretary General Munther Al Masri and Kuwaiti embassy officials attended the meeting.

ILTC chief returns after board meeting in Baghdad

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Iraqi Jordanian Land Transport Company (ILTC) Director General Jamil Ibrahim returned to Amman Monday after taking part in the company's general assembly and board of directors meetings held in Baghdad on June 8.

At the meetings a number of measures designed to expand the company's operations were decided and a working plan for increasing the volume of the company's fleet to cope with the growing transport needs was endorsed.

During the meeting the com-

pany's board signed an agreement setting up a joint workshop offering maintenance to Iraqi ships which dock at Aqaba port.

In February, the company awarded a JD 3.9 million contract to the French company Renault Trucks Industrials to supply 150 trucks to help boost the company's transportation capabilities and promote trade between Jordan and Iraq.

The French company will guarantee the maintenance of the trucks for one year and will dispatch a mobile maintenance

workshop to Jordan, according to the terms of the agreement.

According to Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Khaled Al Haj Hassan, who led Jordan's delegation attending the company meetings, the board and the general assembly endorsed plans for future expansion.

He said the general assembly decided to distribute JD 2 million in dividends to the company's shareholders because it had made a total profit of JD 3 million as a result of 1987 operations.

Nakarem's works enable viewers to see meaning of Arabic words

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Dr. Sami Nasib Makarem prefers to define his work — now on exhibition at the Alia Art Gallery — not as calligraphy but as drawings of the Arabic letter. A mere play of semantics some may argue but for Makarem it is all important for through his work with the Arabic language he tries to enable the viewer to see the meaning of the word rather than understanding their meaning through reading.

Makarem, a professor of Islamic thought and Arabic language at the American University of Beirut and respected author of work on the Ismaili and Druze faith explained his ideas further. "In my work," he said, "I want to direct the viewer from reading the letter, rather I want them to

see it, and not only see it, but also to hear it and feel it. I try to make a marriage between the meaning of the letters, their movement and their colour. The Arabic letter is thus not the main element in my work but one of three and in this way I am a little different from other painters who use the Arabic letter either as a secondary element or, as in the case of classical calligraphy, as the main element."

ART REVIEW

Although Makarem has used lines from the Koran, it has not been, unlike more traditional calligraphers, his main source of inspiration. Instead Makarem has drawn on his somewhat impressive knowledge of the work of Islamic poets both ancient and

modern and through them made his theme one of love.

It is a theme that links the essentially disparate styles and media of the exhibition which range from the classical rendered in variegated gold leaf to the abstract in oil on canvas to watercolours and inks on paper and papyrus.

While often playing an integral part in the expression of an idea — the papyrus being one of the first kinds of paper indicates age etc., — the effect of all the different styles and media is to give the impression that here is an artist still looking for the best way to convey his ideas.

It is an impression that is further reinforced by the fact that not all of the work is of a uniformly high standard, some being at once stunningly simple yet highly sophisticated like the four Sufi

verses on wine while other like those on olive wood somehow falling in a gap between craft and art.

Among the most effective of Makarem's work are those in bold black ink that seem to dance over the surface of the paper, their loops and circles being filled with bright primary colours.

Other excellent pieces include those in which the delicate black lines of the letters seem to play like the reflections of the sunlight on water over the surface of a delicately coloured backgrounds and the more classical pieces executed on deep green paper in the rich bronzes, golds and reds of variegated gold leaf, and finally two larger works that develop the ideas of positive and negative and of a third dimension.

The exhibition runs until June 17.

CDD reports 22 drowning cases

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Civil Defence Department (CDD) has reported the death of 22 citizens who were drowned while swimming in dangerous water areas of the Kingdom.

CDD Assistant Director General Colonel Theeb Maani was quoted by Al Dustour Arabic daily as saying that the deaths, which occurred recently, included two young people who died at Waleh, south of Amman.

Maani said that water surfaces like lakes and streams at Waleh, and Mujib are unsafe for people because of the mud at their bottom and the presence of whirlpools.

WAJ urges Madaba citizens not to use tap water for irrigation

MADABA (Petra) — The Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) has appealed to the citizens of the Madaba district to use water from the water network for drinking purposes rather than to irrigate crops.

WAJ Secretary General Mu'tazz Al Bilbeisi made the appeal during a visit to Madaba where he examined the water situation and discussed water distribution with District Governor Khalil Khreisat, the mayor and other officials.

Bilbeisi said that WAJ has now stopped pumping water to areas where citizens use it for irrigation purposes, and in the coming few days a programme will be announced specifying the exact quantities of drinking water that would be pumped to areas within

the Madaba district in accordance with the population density.

Bilbeisi and the local officials reviewed problems in the water distribution process, and made a general assessment of the sewerage project, which has just been completed, and the wastewater treatment plant.

The sewerage project and the

wastewater treatment plant which extends some 80 kilometres, will have an estimated cost of JD 3 million, according to Bilbeisi.

He said that a tender for the plant has already been submitted and awarded to a local firm, which is expected to build it in nine months.

Cigarette sales go up

AMMAN (J.T.) — Despite anti-smoking campaigns in Jordan, production of cigarettes increased considerably in the first two months of 1988 compared with January and February 1987, according to a report in Al Dus-

tour Arabic daily. The report said that a total of 619,500,000 cigarettes were manufactured in Jordan in the first two months of 1988, compared to 487,500,000 in the same two months of 1987.

Jordan Times

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Stop the abuse

REPORTS that some African countries have been dumping grounds for toxic wastes from industrial states for years should not be surprising; they have only underlined one aspect of a universal phenomenon, typical of the attitude of developed countries towards developing nations. Perhaps the roots of the problem could be traced back to the colonial era, when the colonial powers had no qualms about exposing their colonies to all kinds of man-made disasters and experimenting with the lives of their colonial "subjects." For all practical purposes for the colonial powers, it was only a matter of "masters" doing as they wished with their "slaves."

But in this era, when awareness of the dangers of nuclear radiation is increasing, it is alarming to take note of the Italian-Nigerian and other equations. The affair which surfaced in Sudan immediately after the deposition of Jafar Numeiri, when it was revealed that the country was the receiving ground for West German toxic waste, was a definite warning, but little care seems to have been given to the issue. While the authorities of the concerned recipient countries could not be absolved of their responsibility in exposing their countrymen to untold dangers, one could almost sympathise with them if they had done so in the national financial interest of the country. But, there could be little justification on that count, since it is very clear that short-term gain was the prime consideration, at the risk of long-term disaster. However, the lion's share of responsibility lies with the industrial countries, which could develop nuclear technology but could not couple the technology with means to dispose of toxic waste in a manner that would not endanger lives or the environment. It is mind-boggling to imagine that the industrial countries, despite being aware of the consequences of nuclear exposure, find it fit to send their garbage to the developing world, and thus expose millions of people to grave health hazards, in addition to inflicting irreparable damage to land.

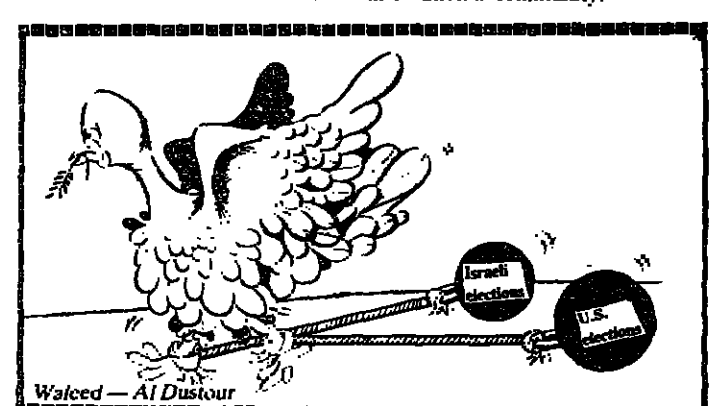
Neither can we exonerate the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) from blame, since one of its main tasks is to forestall actions leading to public exposure to nuclear radiation. Evidently, the same kind of enthusiasm the agency showed in highlighting the dangers of consuming products originating in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union after the Chernobyl disaster would be forthcoming only if the situations had East-West political implications.

Once again, the international community faces a tough question: How long does the developing world have to put up with abuses from the developed nations?

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: Rifai reaffirms Jordan's position

IN an interview with the Al Sharq Al Awsat daily, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai reaffirmed the Jordanian position with regard to the Palestine question and said that there can be no end to the Arab-Israeli conflict without a just and honourable settlement to the Palestine question. Jordan considers the proposed international conference on the Middle East as the most viable means for the establishment of a permanent peace; and for this to happen, the PLO should be an active partner in the conference in its capacity as the representative of the Palestinian people. The PLO, Rifai said, should attend the peace conference on equal footing with the other parties to the conflict so that an acceptable settlement to all parties can be reached. But Rifai said that such a conference hinges on an agreement between the superpowers and also depends to a large extent on Washington's exercise of pressure on Israel to abide by U.N. Security Council resolutions. Washington is capable of exerting pressure on the Jewish state since it is the main source for Israel's power, supplying it with material and moral aid and linked to it by a strategic alliance treaty. So far nothing in Washington's actions reflects the U.S. willingness to exert such pressure, and no real American influence has yet appeared forcing Israel to succumb to the will of the international community.



Al Dustour: Liberation is Jordan's ambition

PRIME Minister Zaid Rifai reiterated that Jordan has no ambition in any part of the Palestinian land and that all this country seeks to achieve is the liberation of that occupied territory so that the Palestinians can exercise their natural right to self-determination. This clear stand was earlier announced by King Hussein before the Arab summit in Algiers and on previous occasions. This stand has been corroborated by the success of the Algiers summit and total agreement by Arab leaders on the means to deal with the Palestine question, and the agreement between Jordan and the PLO on future steps in this regard. The Algiers summit resolutions have thus added fresh support for the uprising in the occupied Arab territories which King Hussein called a real revolution by the oppressed people who are struggling for freedom. The resolutions provided means to enable the revolution to continue and help the Palestinians attain their national aspirations. It is because of the consensus and agreement which prevailed in the summit that the Arab leaders were able to agree on matters considered essential to bolster inter-Arab action and to confront the common challenges and threats. In his interview with Al Sharq Al Awsat newspaper, Rifai expressed his optimism that such agreement among the Arab leaders would have its positive and beneficial effect on future Arab action.

Sawt Al Shaab: Jordan's clear policy

PRIME Minister Zaid Rifai has reflected Jordan's image as presented to the Arab leaders at their Algiers summit last week, emphasising the Kingdom's clear policy with regard to the Middle East question. Rifai offered details about the Jordanian political action and pointed out a number of important matters in the process of joint Arab action, as was presented to the Arab heads of state. At the summit, King Hussein reaffirmed Jordan's position with regard to the Palestine problem, the Jordanian-PLO relationship and the role that should be played by the organisation being the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The PLO, he said, should attend the proposed Middle East peace conference on equal footing with all other parties, and the U.S. and the Soviet Union ought to come to an agreement so that the concerned parties can reach a just and durable settlement. What Jordan looks forward to, is close cooperation among the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council to arrive at an acceptable formula for peace.

Religious fundamentalism in the Arab World

By Dr. Musa Keilani

The following article is abridged from a working paper presented to the Jordan-Georgetown forum. The Middle East Today: Challenges and Trends, that was held early this month in Aqaba.

BEFORE proceeding to comment on Islamic fundamentalism, I would like to quote the findings of a survey carried out in 1986 among Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza on their preference of a government system.

The survey found that 1.1 per cent favoured a system similar to the democracies in Europe and the United States, while 6.7 favoured a system similar to those prevailing in the Eastern bloc and the Soviet Union. About 26.5 per cent said they preferred a state based on Islamic law, while 2.1 favoured a state founded on Arab nationalism. Twenty-nine point six per cent favoured a combination of Arab nationalism and Islam while a democratic secular Palestinian state found support among 21.1 per cent.

Islamic fundamentalists reject being described as fundamentalists due to the problematic parallels with Christian fundamentalists and the use of the term by the Western mass media implying, rightly or wrongly, an abhorrent extremism and religious narrow-mindedness. I should recall here the Southern Baptist Church, the Church of Christ and other Evangelical movements, including the recent affair involving Jimmy Swaggart in the U.S.

Against such a backdrop, the rejection by Islamic fundamentalists of being described as fundamentalists and their preference to the terms "members of an Islamic movement," "Islamic phenomena" or "reawakening" are self-explanatory.

I'll come to the classical aspects of fundamentalism later, since the present ones could be better called "neo-fundamentalists."

A lot of research has been carried out with special emphasis on particular groups of fundamentalists, for instance the Hizbollah, the Hezb Al Dawa in Iraq and Kuwait, Joheiman of Mecca, Islamic Jihad of Lebanon or the equally different Islamic Jihad of Gaza and the West Bank, or the completely different Islamic Jihad of Egypt. These factions might have enjoyed a louder voice or greater mobility of action but they are not the phenomena in its totality though they compose one part of the general spectrum.

I believe that Muslim fundamentalists could be categorised as:

a. The organised politicised groups such as:

1. The Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt and the Arab World. Its leader is Mohammed Hamed Abul Nasr. The Egyptian Islamic Jihad falls under this category.

2. The Islamic Front in Sudan. Its leader is Dr. Hassan Al Turabi.

3. The Movement of Islamic Tendency (MTI) in Tunis. Its leader is Rachid Al Gannouchi, who was recently pardoned by President Zine Al Abidine Ibn Ali, and Abdul Fateh Moro.

4. The Islamic Liberation Party founded by Taqidine Al Nabahani, a Palestinian, and Ganem Abdou. This group has been blamed for many attempts to seize power in various parts of the Arab World.

5. Al Dawa Party in Iraq and the Gulf. It was founded in the early 1950s by Ayatollah Mohammad Baqir Al Sadr in Najef under the spiritual leadership of Ayatollah Mohsen Al Hakim, who hosted Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini in Najef for nine years.

6. Amal and Hizbollah in Lebanon. Hizbollah is spiritually led by Sheikh Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah, who was within the circle of Mohsen Al Hakim in Najef in the early 50s and 60s. Amal was founded by Imam Musa Sadr, and its members were drawn from the ranks of Afwaj Al Mahroumin (Battalions of the Deprived) which later became Afwaj Al Muktawamah Al Lubaninye (Amal). Its present political leader is Nabih Berri.

Outside the Arab World, we have:

7. The Iranian revolution as an example of Islamic political action.

8. Jamaa Al Islamiyye in India led by Maulana Abul Aala Maududi and Abul Hassan Ali Nadawi.

The second category — organised but non-politicised groups — includes:

a. The Sufi movements all over the Arab World.

b. Al Tablighiyyah group, which started as an Indian movement founded by Sheikh Mohammad Ilias and has branches now all over the Arab World including Jordan.

c. The Salafiyeh group, which focuses on the concept of tawhid and fights all kinds of innovations.

d. The Ansar Al Sunnah in Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

The third category is individuals who gained prominence in the Islamic field without being affiliated to any organised group. I do have to refer to them since they play a major role in influencing the contemporary Muslim mind and attitudes. Those individuals are:

1. Sheikh Ali Tantawi, Sheikh Mohammad Mutawalli Al Sharawi, Sheikh Abdul Hamid Kisk, Sheikh Ahmad Al Mahallawi Dr. Mohammed Sa'id Ramadan Al Bouty, the first non-Egyptian to

influence the new Arab Muslim generations through his book: Ayatollah Tabatabai in Najef, Ayatollah Burujirdi Mohammad Hussein, Dr. Ali Shari'ati, Ayatollah Murtada Mutahhari, Ayatollah Mahmoud Talqani, Dr. Mahdi Bazarjan, and Ayatollah Mohammad Nayeini.

The fourth category is a group of Muslims who are neither politicised nor organised, but represent the masses at large. They started strict adherence to Islamic practices since the 1970s and are the ones who fill the mosques and follow the forms of worship and behaviour as well as traditions dictated by Sharia, including the hijab and thobe (Islamic dress), growing beards and performing the Haj and Omra pilgrimages. Their number is multiplying spontaneously. They do not share any distinctive feature in their understanding of religion. They are trying to find their way to Allah one way or another.

The last category is the one which forms the true strong base of fundamentalists. All the other categories draw their recruits and members from this vast human reservoir.

Islamic Jihad (Egypt)

The political doctrine of Islamic Jihad of Egypt is very much influenced by Sayyed Qutub and his view that the present day society is similar to "al-jahiliyyah of pre-Prophetic mission. Therefore, those masses of people who do not convert and join Islamic Jihad are considered non-believers and kuffar, renouncing the faith. Two books are worth mentioning here: "Signposts along the Path" and "in the Shades of Koran" — a modern interpretation of the Holy Book with emphasis on the fight and struggle against non-believers.

Islamic Jihad publishes a clandestine magazine called "The Word of Truth", which condemns the leaders of the Muslim Brotherhood as "moderates" and "compromisers." Ironically, one of the founding members of Islamic Jihad was a Palestinian from Haifa — Dr. Saleh Abdullah Sarriyeh — who lived in Baghdad and was executed in Cairo by Anwar Sadat after the failure of his coupe d'etat with Egyptian soldiers.

One of the questions that have to be raised in the context of Hizbollah and Jihad is: Why do the new generations choose to identify with all that is extreme and violent? Are they the offenders or the victims?

It is wrong to say that fundamentalism appeared in the Muslim ranks in the last decade, or since Khomeini staged his revolution in Iran. Fundamentalism was an immediate reaction to the foreign invasion and occupation of Muslim countries: Both militarily and culturally. The Islamic resistance to foreign cultural hegemony confronted the newly imposed identity and lost, but lay dormant for some time to rekindle and reemerge when the conditions and circumstances permitted. It is considered more of a return to the true genuine cultural identity of the people.

Islamic resistance to the colonial powers took many forms and aspects:

1. The Sufi movement was one of the aspects of this resistance, particularly in North Africa and Equatoria. It started with a trend to learn the Koran by heart and follow worship as cited in the Holy Book. That was a preliminary stage to be followed by more assertiveness as a political power. In this respect, I have to mention: The Mahdi movement in Sudan (1881), Prince Abdul Qader of Algeria, the movement of Ottoman Dan in Senegal, the movement of Omar Tijani in Niger and Morocco, the movement of Al Idrissi in Libya, and the movement of Al Keilani Al Qadiri in Mauritania, Chad, Djibouti and southern Sudan.

2. I also have to mention the early ideological leaders of fundamentalism such as: Sheikh Jamaledine Al Afghani (who was Iranian), Sheikh Imam Mohammad Abou, Sheikh Mohammad Rashid Rida, Sheikh Mohammad Abdul Wahab (Riyad).

3. The neo-fundamentalists are:

a. The Muslim Brotherhood (Ismailia, Egypt).

b. The Islamic Liberation Party (Haifa, Palestine).

c. The Al Dawa Party (Najef, Iraq and the Gulf),

d. The Amal movement (Lebanon).

e. Hizbollah (Lebanon, the Gulf and Iran).

It is noteworthy that two feelings — humiliation and alienation — form the grass roots of all fundamentalist movements, in addition to the socio-economic conditions of being an urban lower-class.

The biggest Islamic movement, the Muslim Brotherhood, started in the 30s in the Suez Canal area where British occupation troops were stationed and where all the three components of fundamentalism coexisted.

The Islamic Liberation Party took roots in Haifa after the humiliating fall in 1948 of Palestinian towns and villages and the

subsequent poverty and suffering of refugees. This particular aspect is highlighted by the fact that many of the leaders of this party were refugees who found themselves humiliated and alienated.

The ideological literature of those movements complain of ghurba (alienation) of Islam towards the new system of values and codes of ethic being imposed on successive generations by the educational officers of the occupying forces or those who succeeded under different titles.

The birth of Islamic violence

Due to the continuing degeneration in the Arab World, politically and socially, and due to the military defeats of Qawmi (pan-Arab) regimes in more than one capital, a new Islamic group emerged among the ranks. This new group was militant and violent. They rejected the concept of flexibility, moderation and phased (stages) solutions. They considered the slogans of earlier movements as voice and ineffective.

Against this background came the Iranian revolution. With the Shia's refined sense of "voluntary martyrdom, persecution and missionary zeal," a new model was given to the Sunni militants to emulate. The immediate example that comes to mind is the seizure of the Holy Mosque in Mecca by Sunni salafi Joheiman, less than nine months after Khomeini's February 1979 success in Iran.

Another factor that contributed to the birth of Islamic violence was the continuous confrontation and preconceived misconceptions between Islamic movements and political regimes. In this respect I have to mention the execution, torture and imprisonment of many ideological non-violent leaders of those movements. This led to the conclusion that no reconciliation was possible and no bridges of understanding could be created between the existing political regimes and Islamic movements.

So, the call for reform and moderation was rejected by generation of young leaders who considered the call as a compromise over and an abortion of Islamic action.

The conclusion is that both sides — the political regimes and leaders of Islamic movements — share equal guilt and responsibility for the failure to find a sound, coherent formula which legal Islamic action and alleviate the immediate impact of blinding torch-light of a new culture with its highly accelerated modernisation.

The fundamentalists are not a monolithic whole. Up scrutiny, ultraradical and ultramoderate factions come to when they are subjected to arbitrary pressures and coerced to unify their ranks to face the external threat of persecution. Persecution breeds Islamic violence which in turn generates state persecution and the vicious endless circle continues.

The fundamentalists, with their four categories, are very diverse. The Iranian revolution has been a catalyst to coordinate with them, but

Bahrain because the pan-Arabist approach is stronger than the Khomeini approach.

The big question is: Is it better for the political regimes to support the Islamic movements through encouraging the reformist leadership, or to exacerbate the situation by continued alienation and confrontation? It is, indeed, a big question.

Islamic fundamentalism in Jordan

The four categories of Muslim fundamentalists as I mentioned earlier are very much active in Jordan with varying strength. The colours of the spectrum — from the Sufis to the Muslim Brotherhood and Islamic Liberation and non-politicised non-organised groups — are present in the country. But the marked difference is the Jordanian fibre, with its unique characteristics, has compounded the birth of Islamic violence.

The fundamentalists in Jordan were lucky to have in the early 50s, a political leader who shared with them their system of values and who was himself a religious leader. So, the fundamentalists never had a feeling of alienation. In King Abdullah, a descendant of the Prophet and one of the ulama and authorities on Islamic law, the fundamentalists always found understanding and strong bridges with the top leadership in Jordan.

Jordan's challenge to Israeli expansionism next door and King Hussein's grooming of a modern army to face the enemy, the geopolitical location of Jordan, the threat of common enemies to both the throne and Islamic fundamentalism as well as King Hussein's personal charisma and special ties with his people, all contributed to create the new formula of reconciliation and coexistence. The wise leadership and political foresight of the King preempted the birth of Islamic violence here.

Devout Aquino goes on pilgrimage to Pope

By Phillip Melchior
Reuters

MANILA — When Philippine President Corason Aquino kneels before the Pope in Rome Saturday it will be more than just a gesture of devotion.

Aquino, who says she seeks guidance from God to overcome crises, will also be paying homage to a church she acknowledges helped put her in power and a faith many say has kept her there.

"I just have so much faith in God that if it isn't my time yet then he will take care of me and I have to just give it my best," she said last year of her approach to her mutiny-ridden presidency.

Aquino's politics of prayer are not seen as unusual by her countrymen.

In the poverty-ridden Philippines, a worldly away from the Vatican's splendour, the Roman Catholic church remains deeply entwined with the lives of most of the 58 million people in Asia's only predominantly Christian country.

Until a few years ago, the Philippines' 400-year-old church was seen as the conservative bed-fellow of the ruling elite, an obstacle to genuine reform.

In the idealism of the 1970s, dozens of disenchanted young priests reacted. They led protest marches and some swapped pulpits for pistols, joining Communist guerrillas preaching the gospel of armed revolution.

Torn from within and fearful of being left behind by a country crying for drastic change, the church donned reformist robes in the darkest years of Ferdinand Marcos' strongman rule, denouncing official corruption and human rights abuses by soldiers.

Signs of stability

In January 1986, defying advice from Rome, it condemned the fraud marred presidential election and virtually called Marcos an illegally elected president who did not deserve the people's allegiance.

Within weeks the now openly

political church was urging Filipinos on to the streets of Manila and detonating the "people power" revolt that drove Marcos into exile and put Aquino in the presidential palace.

Two-and-a-half stormy years later, the Philippine church, like the nation itself, is showing increasing signs of stability and moving closer to accommodating liberal social-action programmes short of the "liberation theology" linked to the 19-year-old Communist insurgency.

"More than ever I see that the church is united," said Bishop Francisco Claver, director of the church's National Secretariat for Social Action, Justice and Peace (NASSA).

Claver, a leading voice for church reform, sees a link between church and politics reflecting the Philippines as a whole. "In the same proportion as the people, we are united. There are people on the right and on the left in the church as in the country but the great majority... want a peaceful approach to change. There is a rejection of violence from the left and the right."

Priests and nuns still regularly stand, arms linked, in the forefront of demonstrations on activist issues. But Claver believes church radicals have been "marginalised" since Aquino assumed the presidency.

"People have begun to realise that they have to make it work, that it won't be done for them," he says of the idealism fired by the 1986 revolt.

"This is the real revolution and it will take time. It was unrealistic to expect changes overnight."

Aquino's scheduled Vatican visit for the canonisation of the first Filipino saint was abandoned last October as she struggled through the months of political turmoil that followed the fifth attempted coup of her presidency — a bloody August army revolt that came close to unseating her.

Few commentators then predicted that she would still be in power in a year, let alone able to

leave a country outwardly more stable than at any time since Marcos fled.

There is no doubt that Aquino would attribute much of that success to her God.

In a country where the most popular bumper stickers are variations on the "Jesus loves you" theme and truck drivers stick pictures of a bearded Christ in the windows of their cabs, Aquino's meeting with the Pope is the stuff any Philippine politician would dream of.

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MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Rising costs El Al \$11m

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's national airline El Al said Monday it expected to lose \$11 million in revenue this year because tourists were being frightened away by the Palestinian uprising. "We're looking at an overall drop of about a third, and twenty per cent less Americans," said El Al spokesman Nachman Klieman. El Al reported an operating revenue of \$520.6 million for the nine months from April to December last year because of changes in reporting. Klieman said the full year figures would have been more than \$600 million. El Al officials said the airline would combine flights, use smaller aircraft and dismiss temporary workers to limit the damage caused by the drop in passengers.

Venezuelan president starts Egypt visit

CAIRO (R) — Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi began a state visit to Egypt Monday. Oil is the main common interest between Venezuela, a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and Egypt, a leading non-OPEC producer. But Venezuelan diplomats said Lusinchi and his host, President Hosni Mubarak, would not devote special attention to oil because Venezuela's Oil Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti held talks on pricing in Cairo only two months ago. The diplomats said Venezuela and Egypt had similar views on Middle East peace, Central America, the Iran-Iraq war, terrorism and other issues likely to be raised in their talks Tuesday.

Iran denies signing nuclear pact

TEHRAN (R) — Iran Monday denied a British Sunday newspaper report that it had signed a nuclear pact with Pakistan, the Iranian Atomic Energy Organisation said. The report, which said the pact was a "mere fabrication," was "The Observer said in a report that the secret agreement had been signed in January last year, 'to develop Iran's nuclear technology.'" IRNA said.

Breaks out in Pakistani airliner

CAIRO (AP) — A Pakistani airliner with 350 passengers on board landed in Cairo Sunday and made a safe emergency landing 30 minutes after taking off for Dubai because of a technical trouble. The pilot of the Boeing 747 told Cairo airport authorities that the aircraft's trouble ignited fire in his cabin and asked permission to land. The plane's fuel tanks before landing. With permission from Egyptian controllers said the plane was able to land safely. Cairo airport authorities formed a committee to investigate what caused the technical trouble, according to the state-owned Middle East News Agency. No further details were available.

Bomb found in Tehran

TEHRAN (R) — A car bomb was discovered and safely defused in Tehran recently, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported. IRNA said the bomb weighing 26 kilograms planted in a car was found Thursday and rendered harmless, according to a statement issued by the information ministry. The statement said an investigation showed the bomb had been sent to Tehran and was using what it called "U.S.-aligned counter-revolutionary groups." Investigations were under way to arrest the agents behind the attempted attempt, IRNA said.

Greece to expel Palestinian

ATHENS (AP) — Greece intends to expel a Palestinian suspected of bombings about two U.S. jetliners but won't extradite him to the United States, newspapers reported Sunday. Reports in the Zeynep Athens daily, said Premier Andreas Papandreu's government was planning to expel Mohammad Rashid, 34, to the United States. The government spokesman was not immediately available to comment. The United States wants Rashid extradited for involvement in a 1986 blast aboard a TWA jetliner flying from Athens that killed four people. Rashid, believed to be an explosives expert, has been held at Greek security police headquarters since his arrest at Athens airport earlier this month. He is acting on a U.S. embassy tip.

World Bank expert dies in Sudan

Khartoum (R) — A British education expert working for the World Bank was killed Sunday in a road accident in Sudan, the Ministry of Education Ministry said. Bert Steele, 59, was travelling on a road between Khartoum and the southeastern town of Khartoum with two other World Bank officials, one of whom was injured, it said. The ministry's statement gave no details of the accident.

Libya unveils new human rights charter

BEIRUT (R) — Libya has banned housemaids, most divorces and the manufacture of nuclear weapons under a charter aimed at achieving world peace, the official Libyan news agency announced Monday. The agency, monitored in Jordan, announced a 27-point charter rights document Libya said will lead to a world without wars, aggression and terrorism. It quoted Libyan leader and founder Muammar Qaddafi as saying he would join Amnesty International and urge the worldwide abolition of capital punishment. Libya has already abolished the death penalty, replacing it with imprisonment. The agency said Qaddafi planned to send envoys around the world to "destroy jails, free prisoners, abolish the death penalty, hard labour and life sentences." Qaddafi has set a precedent for his jail destruction plans.

Israelis kill Arab villager

Continued from page 1
Palestinian was grazed by a bullet after trying unsuccessfully to grab the weapon from a soldier's holster in Tulkarem. Authorities closed the Al Husayn school in Hebron after reports from Al Hussein and other school clashed with reports for the third day in a row, army said. Eight teenagers were treated for exposure to tear gas said officials at the city's Alia Maklat. Alia Prime Minister Yitzhak Alia told Israel Radio that he signed a factory near Tel Aviv would respond to an upsurge in Palestinian protests Maklat and aggressively. "I hope that in time we can get language threatening wave under control," he added. Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Deputy Minister Ariel Sharon, met about a need to use guns to at the firebomb throwers and Beirutists who have destroyed works forests in recent weeks. faith in told the weekly cabinet. "In a Sunday he has authorised distraught civilians in the occupied territories to shoot at Palestinians holding firebombs, the Jerusalem Post daily reported. Sharon, a former defence minister, said on army radio that Palestinian firebombers should be shot dead "not only after they (the firebombs) are thrown. They must be shot with the intention to kill to allow normal life for both Arabs and Jews." Prosecutors asked the Israeli supreme court to prevent a lower court from freeing three Jewish editors awaiting trial on charges of operating a banned Hebrew-Arabic newspaper on behalf of a Palestinian group. A lower court ordered the release Monday of publisher Assaf Adiv and editors Roni Ben-Efrat and Michal Schwartz on condition they not speak to journalists.

Israelis expel Awad

Continued from page 1
The expulsion was unjustifiable, saying Israel had no sound basis for the action. "We think it is unjustifiable to deny Mr. Awad the right to stay and live in Jerusalem where he was born," spokesman Martin Fitzwater said at his daily news briefing.

Palestinian fighting continues in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Fighting between rival Palestinians at Beirut's Bourj Al Barajneh refugee camp near the airport erupted again Monday after a comparative lull over the weekend, Palestinian sources said.

They said fighters loyal to Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and others of the breakaway Abu Musa group traded rocket and machinegun fire.

The sound of explosions echoed across Beirut as the running battles kept hundreds of refugees huddled in shelters among the tin shacks and concrete houses of the sprawling camp.

There was no immediate word on casualties.

At least 45 people were killed and 180 injured since the battles flared in Bourj Al Barajneh and the nearby Shatila camps in April, shortly after Arafat visited Damascus and ended a five-year rift with Syria.

Arafat enjoys wide support in the camps in Beirut which



A scene from the devastation from years of violence in Beirut

are surrounded by Syrian troops who deployed there last year to end three years of fighting between Amal militiamen and Palestinians.

Libya says reported North plan shows U.S. is centre of terrorism

LONDON (Agencies) — Libya has accused the United States of plotting gangster-style terrorism following reports of an alleged plan to use Anglican envoy Terry Waite to lure Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi to his death.

In a report monitored Sunday in London, Libya's official news agency said the alleged plan by former U.S. National Security Council aide Oliver North revealed the "real ugly face" of the U.S. administration of President Ronald Reagan.

"The plot revealed today and the ones before it which included American official terrorism and subversion represent the style of smugglers and heads of gangsters," the Libyan news agency JANA quoted its political editor as saying. "Every day the U.S. administration reveals its real ugly face, showing that America has become the official centre of the administration of terrorism and subversive plots, assassination and aggression against other peoples in a manner never seen before in contemporary political history," said the editor.

In Washington, White House spokesman Bob Hall refused to comment on the alleged plan or Libya's charges of U.S. official terrorism.

JANA quoted its political editor as saying that "embroidering a head of state and exploiting an official envoy to execute a plan of terror against another state, as well as being an international political scandal on (the scale) of other series of American scandals, is a serious precedent in international transactions."

The alleged plan was revealed in the book, "Best Laid Plans, the Inside Story of America's



Oliver North

War against Terrorism."

The book was written by David Martin, Pentagon correspondent for the U.S.-based CBS television network, and John Walcott, national security correspondent for the Wall Street Journal.

Excerpts from the book published in U.S. News and World Report, a weekly magazine, alleged that North planned to ask Waite to go to Tripoli to meet Qaddafi in 1986 to seek help in freeing hostages in Lebanon.

The book alleges that Waite's visit would be timed to ensure that the Libyan leader was in his compound on the night that the Americans launched their bombing raid on the capital city in April 1986.

U.S. officials have said the bombing was not an assassination plot.

"Sudan plot"

The book also alleges that what the Reagan administration portrayed in 1983 as an unsuccessful Libyan plot to overthrow the government in Sudan in fact that



Terry Waite

was a complicated scheme to lure Qaddafi into sending his air force across the border to support a supposed pro-Libyan coup.

"In reality," the books says, "the leaders of the 'coup' were Sudanese agents, and the idea was that as soon as Qaddafi's bombers entered Sudanese airspace, Egyptian fighters would answer a plea for help from Khartoum and ambush the Libyans."

Ozal begins Athens visit with plea for patience over ties

VOULIAGMENI, Greece (Agencies) — Turkish Premier Turgut Ozal, starting a historic visit to Greece, Monday appealed for patience in improving relations between the two traditionally hostile neighbours.

Borrowing a metaphor from ancient Greece, Ozal said the two North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) allies' disputes could not be solved "by a stroke of the sword like cutting the Gordian knot."

"We must have realistic expectations, otherwise the disappointments to be suffered will take us away from our main goal," Ozal said after arriving at a heavily guarded luxury hotel near Athens airport.

He said such a goal included finding solutions to long-running Greek-Turkish disputes over the Aegean Sea and Cyprus, and also "laying strong foundations for an expansive cooperation in the future."

According to ancient historians, Alexander the Great sliced through an intricately tied knot at the Asia minor city of Gordium to coin a phrase for taking drastic action.

Ozal was greeted on the tarmac at Athens airport by Premier Andreas Papandreu and then reviewed an honour guard of Greek commandos wearing camouflage battle-dress.

The entire Greek cabinet lined up to shake hands with the Turkish premier before he was whisked off in a limousine convoy to the seaside hotel complex at Vouliagmeni, 14 kilometres south of Athens.

The two premiers were holding a first session of private talks at the hotel, where Papandreu also is staying.

Tight security

Thousands of Greek police and security forces were called out to protect Ozal.

"It is the first time that such security measures have been taken," Athens airport manager Costas Ioufakis told Reuters shortly before Ozal arrived.

Some 4,000 police guarded the

coast road leading to Ozal's hotel and 1,200 police and security troops, including sharpshooters and helicopter spotters, guarded the airport, Ioufakis added.

Anti-Turkish groups, including Greek-Cypriots, Armenians,

Kurds and various Greek factions, have vowed to disrupt the visit, which stems from a peace initiative begun this year.

In Nicosia, thousands of Greek Cypriots staged protests Monday in a signal to Papandreu not to normalise relations with Ankara while Turkish soldiers remain in north Cyprus.

Normal life in most of the island came to a standstill as Greek Cypriots stopped work for an hour.

Somalia, U.N. reach accord over aid staff

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (AP) —

The Somali government has reached agreement with the United Nations for the return of aid workers evacuated from the north during a guerrilla offensive, Mogadishu Radio said.

The government had earlier said the 165 workers were evacuated needlessly and without notice and that unless they returned immediately they had to leave the country. At least 36 workers, including British, Dutch, American and French citizens left.

The government radio, monitored in Nairobi, said Sunday President Mohammad Siad Barre held "fruitful discussions" with U.N. envoy Martti Ahtisaari. It added Barre had decided to grant a request from the European Economic Community (EEC) that the workers be allowed to return to northern Somalia.

"All foreign aid workers in the northern regions of Somalia are to return to their places of work as soon as practicable," the radio said. It said aid workers who had left the country also may return.

"The ambassadors of EEC countries and other international organisations are informed that those foreigners who left the country recently are free to return to Somalia if they so wish and that they must confirm that they are willing to return to their duties in the northern regions of Somalia as soon as possible," the

radio said.

The radio also said that because the aid workers had been withdrawn unilaterally "by the U.N. representative in Somalia, the Somali government was compelled to take the logical step of requiring the foreign workers to return to their places of work or to leave the country since they had no business in Mogadishu."

The workers, from various international aid organisations were evacuated from Hargeisa, about 800 kilometres north of Mogadishu, during an offensive in late May and early June by the Somali National Movement (SNM) that included an attack on the regional center of Hargeisa.

The government said the foreign aid workers were in "no danger whatsoever" and subsequently claimed to have beaten back the guerrillas.

One June 7 the SNM advised the expatriates not to return, saying the rebels could not guarantee their safety. "They face no danger from us. But they would return at their own risk. We cannot guarantee anything in a war situation," said a rebel spokesman in Ethiopia.

The SNM was created in London in 1981 and has its strongest support in the north among traders who have suffered from austerity measures imposed by Barre under pressure from Western creditors.



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Chamber of Industry throws weight behind efforts to settle trade dispute with Baghdad

By Salameh Ne'matt
Jordan Times Economic Correspondent

AMMAN — The Chamber of Industry said Monday it will join a government delegation to Iraq Tuesday for talks with Iraqi government officials on alternatives to settle a two-month-old crisis over financing Jordanian exports to Iraq.

Chamber President Khaldoun Abu Hassan told reporters he and four members of the chamber's board will join a delegation comprising officials from the Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) to seek an agreement with the Iraqi government on a financing scheme that would cover Jordan's exports to Iraq.

Abu Hassan said he was optimistic that the delegation will find cooperation and flexibility on the Iraqi side. He said that one of the proposed solutions involves the possible importation of Iraqi goods, such as crude oil, sulphur, dates, or barley, to be sold in the Jordanian or international markets.

Abu Hassan told a press conference that according to Ministry of Industry and Trade officials, the final figures on the outstanding value of letters of credits opened for exports of genuine Jordanian products stood at \$97 million.

CBJ Deputy Governor Maher Shukri said last month he expected the figure not to exceed \$50 million, which would have been within the limits of a trade protocol agreement which allocated \$185 million for Jordanian exports of manufactured goods to Iraq in 1988.

The CBJ said that nearly \$135 million had already been paid to Jordanian exporters for earlier

exports and that the remaining \$50 million would be enough to cover the still unpaid legitimate exports.

Well-placed sources said that the \$97 million figure may be further squeezed depending on an agreement on export priorities in coordination between the Jordanian and Iraqi governments.

The original figure on letters of credit opened for Jordanian exports after the first three months of this year stood at over \$450 million, which is nearly \$300 million in excess of the protocol allocation for such exports.

On April 16, the government notified exporters and concerned banks of its decision to stop financing Jordanian exports to Iraq, including those outside the protocol.

Informed sources said that some exporters were now being allowed to export to Iraq at their own risk.

The massive growth in Jordanian exports to Iraq this year came in the wake of an Iraqi government decision to allow imports by the private sector.

The Iraqi trade ministry has issued more than 18,000 import permits to private traders in the last five months in a bid to liberalise the country's economy, the official Iraqi News Agency reported Sunday.

The permits, worth around 190

million Iraqi dinars (\$611.3 million), were designed to allow traders to use money they held abroad to buy goods from other countries, a ministry spokesman said.

Iraq, faced with a foreign debt of more than \$50 billion caused by the war with Iran, has in recent months brought in reforms easing tight state control of Iraq's economy. Among other things, Iraq has eased currency controls, hoping that Iraqi entrepreneurs will utilise funds held abroad to invest in economic projects in Iraq.

Abu Hassan said that one of the main goals of the Chamber of Industry was to keep the Iraqi market open for Jordanian exports and that the chamber will do all it can to support Jordanian industries.

He assured exporters that there was "flexibility" on the part of both the Jordanian and Iraqi governments towards solving the exports to Iraq problem. "We are confident about an Iraqi positive response and flexibility towards our proposals," Abu Hassan said.

The chamber's president said he was "very optimistic" that the problem, having been defined, will be soon brought under control, in coordination between the governments in Amman and Baghdad.

He said that Industry and Trade Minister Hamdi Tabbaa had urged Jordanian manufacturers to refrain from laying off workers and employees in their respective factories, assuring them of an eventual end of the present crisis.

Abu Hassan noted that the Chamber of Industry had plans to establish new institutions that would avert similar problems facing exporters and boost counter-trade as part of the role of the chamber and the private sector in promoting local industries.

Gold, oil prices tumble

LONDON (R) — Oil and gold prices fell sharply Monday as traders bet that OPEC would be unable to agree production cuts to mop up a worldwide petroleum glut.

The dollar edged higher, but stock markets hardly moved.

In London, the price of Brent crude oil from the North Sea — a world benchmark — plunged 50 cents to \$15.50 a barrel for delivery in July.

The price of gold, a barometer of inflation worries, dropped \$6 an ounce, to be fixed in London at \$450.50.

"I am very pessimistic," said a Japanese oil trader in Tokyo after OPEC ministers in Vienna said they expected to wrap up a new agreement possibly by as early as Tuesday.

Analysts said this will not give

the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) the time needed to tackle complex technical issues it must address if it is to buoy oil prices.

"A rollover (of the current production agreement) is the best they can do. I hope at least they can do this or the market will collapse," the Japanese trader said.

For those producers or traders who want oil prices to rise, and who argue that production cuts are the only way to push them higher, that is a discouraging prospect.

And in a television interview Sunday evening, United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba had more discouraging news, suggesting that OPEC is likely to have a hard time even

enforcing the quotas it now sets.

"They have given us a quota of 948,000 barrels daily. For us this does not mean anything," he told Abu Dhabi television.

"We are the second-largest petroleum country after Saudi Arabia in terms of reserves and production capacity... we want to affirm our adherence to OPEC resolutions apart from the quota," he said.

That could mean less risk of inflation — and investors bailed out of gold.

The price of bullion, seen by many traders as a hedge against inflation, last week soared to its highest levels since January because many investors feared dry weather in the North American grain belt would boost food prices and so rekindle inflation.

BIS warns of unsolved woes

BASLE, Switzerland (R) — The world economy has weathered the markets crash of 87 surprisingly well but many of the problems which helped set off the collapse are still unsolved, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) said Monday.

In its annual report, the BIS said the biggest problem is still the continuing large imbalance in the U.S., Japanese and West German balances of payments.

But now inflation is also a serious danger, the BIS said.

And an answer to the \$1.2 trillion Third World debt crisis still seems to be a long way off, although the BIS said last year's fears that major debtors might repudiate their loans have now abated.

The BIS said central banks reacted swiftly and efficiently to last October's global stock market crash, keeping plunging share prices from setting off a recession.

Stock markets have now generally stabilised, but the BIS warned against taking that for granted.

But with recent rises in U.S. and West German interest rates, share prices have dropped suddenly more than once since the crash and the dollar has remained under some pressure.

"All these developments demonstrate the extent to which financial market participants are

still uncertain about the outlook for such key macro-economic variables as inflation and the dollar exchange rate," the 220-page BIS report said.

"Moreover, at least some of them are wondering whether we are set on the same course as last spring," it added, referring to the period leading up to the October crash.

The BIS, which acts as central bank to the world's central bankers, said imbalances in the U.S., West German and Japanese current accounts, which measure trade and international payments for services, had passed their peak.

But the imbalances were expected to remain high and were fuelling much of the recent market uncertainty, the BIS added.

Among other key points in its report, the BIS said Brazil's re-

versal of its 1987 payments freeze on about two-thirds of its foreign debt was encouraging news.

"Partly under the influence of developments in Brazil, the earlier climate of confrontation between debtor countries and creditors has tended to give way to more constructive attitudes," it said.

Meanwhile, it said that because many industrialised nations have been over- or under-shooting their targets for money supply — a key element of anti-inflation policy — some are considering other strategies for directing monetary policy.

But while inflation is a worry, the BIS said a 40 per cent rise in governments' foreign currency reserves, to a worldwide total of \$712.7 billion, should not necessarily give a boost to worldwide inflation.

French face double threat

PARIS (R) — French money markets, which only last week looked set for further gains, now face a double threat from Sunday's inconclusive general election and a stock market scandal that threatens to embroil bourgeois authorities.

Results late Sunday showed President Francois Mitterrand's Socialist Party failed to win an overall majority in France's 577-seat national assembly, and that the communists would hold the balance of power in a hung parliament.

"This is the worst possible outcome," said Richard Reid, chief European economist at London-based UBS-Phillips and Drew.

"It's not just the French that are tired of this, foreign investors are tired of it. We want an outcome and we haven't got one."

Reid and other economists said share and bond prices, as well as

the franc, could come under some pressure. At best, markets would adopt a wait-and-see stance until Mitterrand shows how he would react.

The result could combine with word of a fresh scandal in the French stock market to deepen gloom among investors.

The French Stockbrokers' Association (SBF) dropped a bombshell late Friday by announcing it had lost 500 million francs (\$86 million) after October's stock market crash because of the activities of a former employee.

Dealers said the scandal could cost SBF President Xavier Dupont his job and spark off a chain reaction.

After the uncertain final round of parliamentary elections the main question for investors is whether Mitterrand will try to secure communist support to form a new government.

AMMAN FINANCIAL

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for June 13, 1988.

	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	146142	JD 135426	208
Top three companies:			
Dar Al Shaab Press,			
Printing, and Publishing	49350	JD 23754	35
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	7550	JD 12684	22
National Steel Industries	4060	JD 10950	5
Parallel market:	17687	JD 5780	—
Development bonds:	18	194	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	187	1967	—
Other debentures:	—	—	—

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One Sterling	1.8220/30	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2205/15	Canadian dollar
	1.7238/45	Deutschemarks
	1.9350/60	Dutch guilders
	1.4425/35	Swiss francs
	36.01/06	Belgian francs
	5.8230/60	French francs
	128.2/1283	Italian lire
	125.10/20	Japanese yen
	6.0080/0130	Swedish crowns
	6.3100/50	Norwegian crowns
	6.5450/5500	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	449.50/450.00	U.S. dollars

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

TOKYO — Stock prices rose in market Street gained Friday, in a market investors awaited Tuesday's U.S. April index rose 117.4 to 28,037.50.

HONG KONG — Market holiday.

SYDNEY — Market holiday.

SINGAPORE — Prices closed mixed in fairly active trade which selective buying alternated with profit-taking. The Times industrial index closed 3.69 points down at 1,042.4.

BOMBAY — Prices closed mixed amid continued profit-taking with buyers discouraged by lack of institutional support and fears of stringent measures against speculation.

FRANKFURT — Shares ended a quiet session little changed as investors waited to see what effect U.S. trade data will have on the dollar and Wall Street.

ZURICH — Shares were little changed with a slightly firmer following the trend on Wall Street Friday. The All Share index was up 4.4 at 8,452.4 points.

PARIS — Shares were down but off the morning's lows, many operators sidelined after the inconclusive general election Sunday. The 50-share bourse indicator posted a 1.42 per cent drop early in the midday session.

LONDON — Shares traded at their lows after a weak Wall Street opening and traders said business was slow ahead of publication of U.S. trade data. By 1427 GMT the FTSE 100 index was down 13.5 to 1,836.

NEW YORK — Stocks headed lower after a hesitant opening ahead of the trade report Tuesday. The Dow 30 index was down seven points at 2,095.

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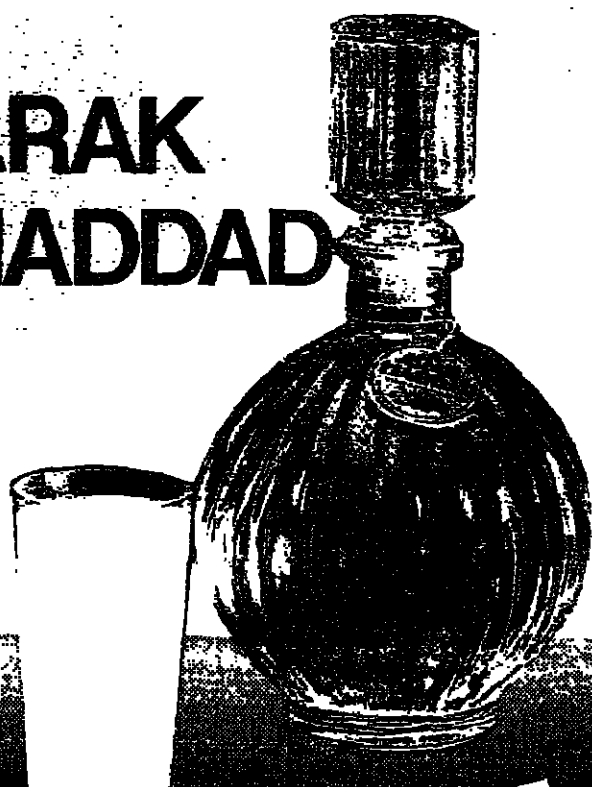
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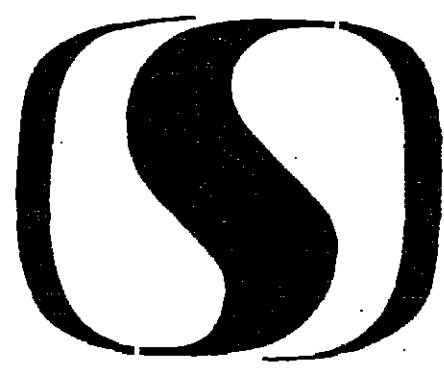
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Lakers take NBA series lead over Pistons

PONTIAC, Michigan (R) — James Worthy got the Lakers off and running and A.C. Green supplied the defensive difference as Los Angeles stunned the Detroit Pistons 99-86 Sunday to take a two games to one championship series lead.

The Lakers, hoping to become the first team in nearly two decades to repeat as champions, held a narrow 47-46 lead at the half but outscored their hosts by 31-18 in the third quarter to seize control of the game.

Worthy, who scored 12 points in the third-quarter surge, led Los Angeles with 24 points and nine rebounds, and Earvin "Magic" Johnson, who starred as a schoolboy and college player near here, passed out 14 assists and scored 18 points.

Green, who scored 21, shut down Pistons centre Bill Laimbeer, who failed to score a single point after his first-half haul of

10. The victory, taken before a disappointed crowd of 35,000 at the Pontiac Silverdome, swung the home court advantage back to the Lakers.

The next two games are scheduled for Tuesday and Thursday in the Pontiac Silverdome, with games 6 and 7, if necessary, scheduled for the forum in Los Angeles.

The only bright spot for the Pistons, who appeared in good position after splitting the first two games in Los Angeles, was the performance of guard Isiah Thomas who had 28 points, 20 of them coming in the second half.

Adrien Dantley, who had 34 in the first game, was limited to 14. Not only were the Pistons trailing by 78-64 at the end of the third quarter but they were without coach Chuck Daly, who has been rejected for arguing a pair of calls by the referee.

Becker clears way for Wimbledon tennis melee

LONDON (AP) — If, as the saying goes, everything happens in threes, then don't bet against Boris Becker winning Wimbledon again this year.

Becker's 6-1, 3-6, 6-3 victory over Stefan Edberg in the final of the \$385,000 Stella Artois Championships Sunday marked his third triumph in four years at the key Wimbledon warm-up event.

It may not have been the Wimbledon men's final itself, but the 20-year-old West German realised its significance.

"If you do well here, it's a great confidence boost for Wimbledon," Becker said after taming Edberg, the world's third-ranked player, to add another \$54,000 to his prize money.

"I've won here three times so I consider I must have a good chance of making it three at Wimbledon," he said. "Naturally, I must have a good shot."

Since World War II, 22 players

have won Queens and Wimbledon in the same year. No-one in the last seven years has taken the men's title at the famed Grand Slam event without having first played this prestige warm-up tournament.

It was at Queens three years ago that Becker began his passionate affair with grass. Victory there was followed by his sensational success at Wimbledon where he won the title as a 17-year-old.

The following year he came back to win Wimbledon again. Now, he can think of nothing else than lifting the gleaming silver trophy for a third time.

"When I won in 1985, I think some people thought it was a fluke. But 1986 proved that I am a good player on grass," Becker said. "Now I've proved to myself I'm there for good, at least on this surface."

SPORTS IN BRIEF

'Prevent umpires from selling tickets'

LONDON (AP) — Government action is needed to prevent umpires at the Wimbledon Tennis Championships from selling tickets to the tournament for huge profits, a member of parliament said Monday. Irving Patnick, a conservative member from Sheffield, said the umpires "should not use their privileges like perks. They are supposed to be above this and eschew the spoils. Like Caesar's wife, they are supposed to be above reproach." Patnick's call to Sports Minister Colin Moynihan followed newspaper reports that about half of the 300 umpires who work Wimbledon's two weeks were selling tickets for greatly inflated prices. The umpires who work the entire two weeks are entitled to six pairs of centre court tickets, with face values of between £6 and £25 (\$11 to \$45). With demand running high, scalpers already are asking more than £1,200 (\$2,160) for a pair of good seats to the men's final, set for July 3. Six umpires were caught selling tickets on the black market last year and one was expelled from the British Tennis Umpires Association.

Senna wins Canadian Grand Prix

MONTREAL (R) — Ayrton Senna of Brazil won a head-to-head battle with his McLaren teammate Alain Prost of France to capture the Canadian Grand Prix motor race Sunday. Senna, who also won at San Marino, completed 69 laps of the 4.39-km Gilles Villeneuve circuit in one hour 39 minutes and 46.618 seconds, extending McLaren's 100 per cent victory record through all five races this year. Prost, who has won three races this season, was just under six seconds behind in second place. Thierry Boutsen of Belgium was a distant third in his Benetton, finishing nearly one minute behind the winner. Prost increased his leading points total in the race for the World Drivers' Championship to 39, while Senna moved into second place with 24. Ferrari driver Gerhard Berger of Austria, who dropped out of Sunday's race, is third with 18 points.

Soccer hooligans fight pitched battle

STUTTGART, West Germany (R) — About 60 English and West German hooligans fought a pitched battle near Stuttgart railway station after the England-Ireland European Championship soccer match Sunday. Eyewitnesses said about 30 chanting West German fans charged into a similar number of English in a pedestrian precinct close to the station. Both groups started punching and kicking each other before police broke them up. The fight lasted about 20 minutes. Police said 11 thugs were taken away. A total of 52 people, most of them English, were detained after several violent incidents in Stuttgart city centre in the early hours of the morning. By the evening, police had gathered in large numbers in the city, bracing themselves for trouble after Ireland surprisingly beat England 1-0 in the afternoon.

Red Star takes Yugoslav soccer title

BELGRADE (R) — Belgrade's Red Star ended a four-year wait for the Yugoslav Soccer Championship when they won their 16th title with a 2-2 draw at Sutjeska Niksic in the last round of this season's matches Sunday. The team fought a fierce battle with arch-rivals Partizan and outsiders Velez from Mostar throughout the championship before clinching the title by one point. Partizan, who finished second, beat Buducnost Titograd 2-0 Sunday with goals from Chinese centre-forward Liu Haiguang.

Kohde-Kilsch ends Shriver's domination

BIRMINGHAM, England (AP) — Claudia Kohde-Kilsch won her first tournament in almost three years and ended Pam Shriver's domination of the Dow Chemical Classic with a 6-1, 6-2 victory Sunday. The second-seeded West German completed the grass-court tournament without dropping a set and prevented the top-seeded Shriver from taking a fifth consecutive title at the Wimbledon warm-up event. The victory, in brisk winds at the Edgbaston Priory Club, was the first championship on the women's tennis tour for Kohde-Kilsch since she beat Shriver for the Virginia Slims of Los Angeles crown in August 1985. The 24-year-old West German, serving powerfully and firing winners from all over the court, broke Shriver's hesitant serve twice in the first set, which lasted only 23 minutes.

Smith topples Lutz in Legends tennis

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (AP) — Stan Smith beat his long-time friend and doubles partner Bob Lutz 6-2, 5-7, 6-4, Sunday to win the men's over-35 singles championship at the \$135,000 first tournament of Legends at the International Tennis Hall of Fame. Later in the day, Smith and Lutz teamed up to beat Ili Nastase and Dick Stockton and win the men's over-35 doubles 7-6 (8-6), 6-3.

Baseball Standings

NEW YORK (AP) — Major league standings after Sunday's games:

American League

East Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	36	21	.644	—
Detroit	36	23	.610	2
Cleveland	36	25	.590	3
Milwaukee	31	30	.508	8
Boston	28	29	.491	9
Toronto	29	33	.468	10½
Baltimore	15	45	.250	23½

West Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Oakland	40	21	.656	—
Minnesota	32	27	.542	7
Kansas City	32	29	.525	8
Texas	30	31	.492	10
Chicago	26	33	.441	13
Seattle	26	37	.413	15
California	23	38	.377	17

National League

East Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	38	22	.633	—
Pittsburgh	34	27	.557	4½
St. Louis	32	29	.525	6½
Chicago	31	29	.517	7
Montreal	30	29	.508	7½
Philadelphia	25	33	.431	12

West Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	32	26	.552	—
Houston	32	27	.542	½
San Francisco	31	30	.508	2½
Cincinnati	28	33	.458	5½
San Diego	25	36	.410	8½
Atlanta	20	37	.351	11½

Kalambay pummels Sims

RAVENNA, Italy (R) — Sumbu Kalambay gave a spectacular exhibition of boxing technique Sunday to outpoint powerful challenger "Rockin" Robbie Sims of the United States and retain his World Boxing Association (WBA) middleweight title.

Zaire-born Italian Kalambay, 32, making his second title defence since winning the middleweight crown last October from new WBC champion Iran Barkley, never let the American into the fight and the judges, two Panamanian and one Danish, awarded him the fight unanimously at the end of the 12-round contest.

Kalambay parried and jabbed stealthily through the opening rounds, using fast footwork to avoid Sims' heavy right hand.

Sims, 28, younger brother of former world middleweight champion Marvelous Marvin Hagler, managed a couple of useful punches in the second round, but afterwards took all the punishment.

Kalambay attacked and retreated with athletic dexterity, raining flurries of blows on Sims that would have floored a less resilient and determined opponent.

Sims never gave up, reacting forcefully each time he was hit but failing to make his punches count.

Hagler, elegantly dressed in evening clothes, leapt to his feet to shout encouragement and advice, but Sims, whose defeat was only his fifth in 36 professional fights, was outclassed.

Soviets upset Dutch in European soccer match

COLOGNE, West Germany (AP) — The Soviet Union combined a clinical finish with brilliant goal-line keeping from Rinat Dasaev to beat The Netherlands 1-0 in the European Soccer Championships Sunday.

Midfielder Vasily Rats rewarded a pinpoint assist from Igor Belanov with a scorching 25-metre volley to the far corner of the net, leaving Dutch goalkeeper Hans van Breukelen no chance in the 53rd minute.

It was enough to give the Soviets joint lead in group 2, after Ireland had upset England by the same score in Stuttgart earlier Sunday.

The Soviets were always happy to leave the initiative to the Dutch, as long as they got the space to display their piercing counters.

"We tried to surprise the Dutch with our tactics," said coach Valery Lobanovskii, who kept Belanov retreating in defence in the first half only to unleash him later.

The game plan yielded only a handful of chances, most of them early in the second half, but with

the Dynamo Kiev quartet of striker Oleg Protasov, midfielder Alexander Zavarov, Rats and Belanov in waiting, it was enough to frustrate the Dutch.

The Dutch looked set to overwhelm their opponents in the first half, cheered on by 40,000 fans who turned the Muengersdorferstadion into a sea of orange with their banners, scarves and caps.

Captain Ruud Gullit, the reigning European footballer of the year, created chances and the irrepressible Ronald Koeman came desperately close with shots from the deep.

The Soviet Union included nine Dynamo Kiev players in their starting line-up but their play bore little resemblance in the first half to the swagger with which they won the European Cup-Winners' Cup in such breath-taking style two years ago.

They appeared particularly

tentative, doubtless aware that headlong attack had proved their undoing in the past, and threatened only minimal danger in sporadic counter-attacks.

But, encouraged by their goal, they played with more adventure as the Dutch began to lose the self-belief which had fuelled them before the interval.

The Dutch did all the pressing before the break, with Gullit popping up everywhere. Gerald Vanenburg creative on the right of midfield and Koeman ready to burst out of defence.

The blond central defender nearly broke the deadlock in the 19th minute when his fierce shot was on target but Soviet goalkeeper Rinat Dasaev, one day short of his 31st birthday, tipped it over the bar.

He repeated the treatment in the 62nd minute when Dasaev could congratulate himself once again for tipping another thunderbolt over the top. Pressure turned the trick again nine minutes later, this time against a shot by Jan Wouters, who had received a ball punched out by the Soviet goalkeeper.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠ KQ52 ♠ AQ6 ♠ AJ982 ♠ 6
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ ?
What action do you take?

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠ KQ52 ♠ AQ6 ♠ AJ982 ♠ 6
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ DBL Pass 1 ♠
Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠ AK107 ♠ AQJ ♠ A1093 ♠ 72
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
?

What action do you take?

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠ AJ874 ♠ 9 ♠ AJ73 ♠ K102
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
?

What action do you take?

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠ Q873 ♠ 95 ♠ A10982 ♠ 63
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ DBL Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠ 953 ♠ QJ952 ♠ J63 ♠ 85
Partner opens the bidding with two no trump. What do you respond?

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris

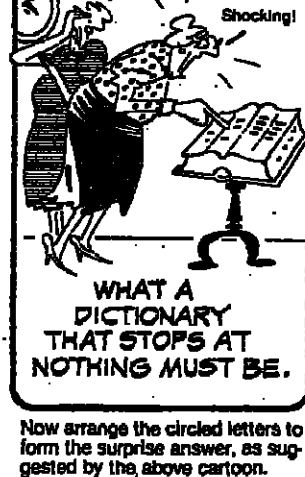


"When I feel affectionate I talk baby talk to him. But then he wants me to burp him."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TIDIO
RYPEK
UNGATH
FOUNSI



WHAT A DICTIONARY THAT STOPS AT NOTHING MUST BE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

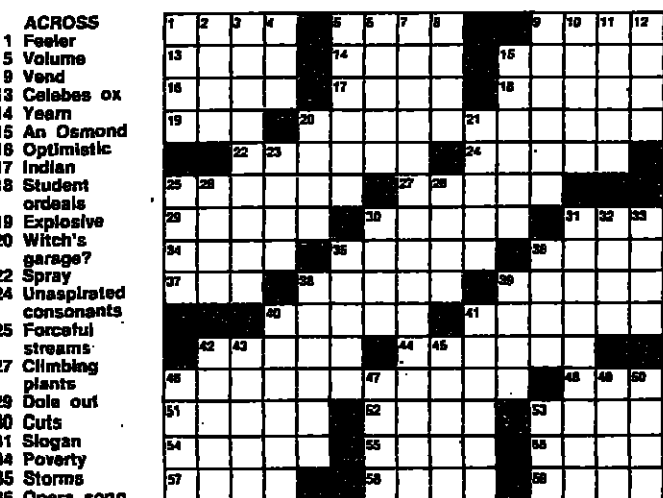
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: COWER DAUNT JOYOUS BISHOP

Answer: He knew how to make extra money with his shovel by being good at this—SNOW JOBS

HOROSCOPE NOT RECEIVED

THE Daily Crossword by Hank Harrington



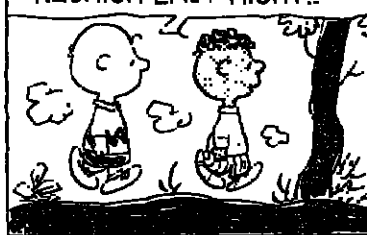
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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

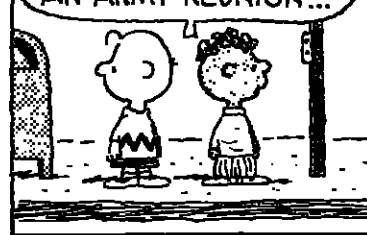
ACROSS
1. Feeler
2. Volume
3. Vase
4. Celebes ox
5. Yeast
6. An Osmund
7. Optimistic
8. Indian
9. Student oracles
10. Explosive
11. Witch's garage?
12. Spray
13. Unaspirated consonants
14. Forceful streams
15. Climbing plants
16. Dole out
17. Cuts
18. Slogan
19. Poverty
20. Storms
21. Opera song
22. Radon or iron
23. Devils on
24. Stable bowl
25. Fiji person
26. Lodgers
27. Hurler
28. Camel kin
29. Ale jalls?
30. Strife
31. Come to
32. Bosc e.g.
33. Tea, city
34. Crowbar
35. Gaelic
36. Voice
37. Low card
38. Russ. veto
39. Card game
7. Film studio?
8. Appear
9. Englishmen
10. Expunge
11. Green fruits
12. For fear that
13. Fracas
14. Head thrust
15. Cuts
16. QED word
17. Spilled the beans
18. Kind of bargain
19. Competes
20. Mens ans in corpore
21. Angry gait?
22. Disorder
23. Batatas
24. Musical Starr
25. Region
26. Astaire e.g.
27. Chewing items
28. Failure
29. Atile
30. Not so many
43. Forsake
44. Hire
45. Cheer
46. European
47. Begin
49. Judicial proceedings
50. Cheer
51. Had being

Peanuts

MY GRAMPA WENT TO HIS HIGH SCHOOL'S FORTIETH REUNION LAST NIGHT...



HE'S ALSO BEEN TO A COLLEGE REUNION AND AN ARMY REUNION...



HE HAS A NEW CAREER... HE GOES BACK TO THINGS...



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Jakarta secures agreement for Kampuchean talks

JAKARTA, Indonesia (R) — Indonesia has secured initial agreement for an informal conference to help end the conflict in Kampuchea, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Monday.

He said all parties directly involved in the conflict, including Vietnam, have agreed to attend the proposed talks.

But he said that Indonesia has yet to decide who will come and when the conference will be held.

Speaking to reporters at a meeting between Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohamad and Indonesian President Suharto, Alatas said the two leaders had discussed the situation in Kampuchea and Indonesian attempts to help with a settlement.

"We've passed the first stage,

which is that all parties have agreed to take part in the Jakarta informal meeting if asked to," Alatas said.

He said that in talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach at the United Nations in New York, Vietnam had agreed to attend the talks, which officials said would take place in two stages.

Indonesia has said it hopes to hold the proposed conference in July, but Alatas gave no indication this time on when the meeting would take place.

Some Western and Asian di-

plomats in the region believe the meeting will be difficult to achieve.

Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in late 1978 to oust the pro-Peking Khmer Rouge government, held responsible by Hanoi and Western human rights groups for the killing of hundreds of thousands of people during its four-year rule.

The talks, as proposed by Alatas, would include the anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean guerrilla coalition headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh.

Vietnam, China and other interested parties would be involved only in the second stage of the conference, Asian diplomats said.



Masked students on violent rampage in continuing protests in Seoul

S. Koreans attack U.S. office

SEOUL (AP) — Radicals attacked a U.S. government office with firebombs and tear gas in the southern city of Taegu Monday, causing minor damage and an evacuation but no injuries, officials said.

The three men yelling anti-American slogans hurled three firebombs and two tear gas bombs at the U.S. Information Service office, U.S. officials and police said. The three, who appeared to be students, were seized by police guards who stopped them with tear gas, they said.

Six windows were broken and a sign was burned at the centre, which promotes information about the United States and organises cultural events, officials said.

Taeju is 240 kilometres south-

east of Seoul.

The attack came after a wave of violent anti-government and anti-U.S. protests in the past two weeks by radical students. Radicals have been demanding the overthrow of President Roh Tae-woo's government and an end to Seoul's alliance with Washington.

The radicals also accuse the United States of enforcing the partition of the divided Korean peninsula so it can rule the South. Thousands of students trying to march to the communist north Korean border for reunification talks last Friday were blocked by riot police and major street clashes erupted in Seoul. There

were more clashes Sunday during a funeral march in Seoul for a radical who committed suicide as a political protest.

Police announced Monday that 908 people were arrested during the attempted march to North Korea. More than 600 were freed with verbal reprimands, 229 others were sent to summary courts on minor charges and 29 were charged with violating national security laws.

Police officials said 18 other students seized in a firebomb attack Saturday on a government building in Seoul were being charged with assault and staging an illegal protest.

Armenians serve ultimatum to Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — The Armenian capital of Yerevan was virtually shut down Monday as residents began a general strike in an unprecedented ultimatum to the Soviet authorities.

The start of the strike coincided with reports from Baku in neighbouring Azerbaijan that a policeman had died of gunshot wounds received in a new outbreak of street violence over Armenian claims to the Azerbaijani enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh.

"The majority of Yerevan enterprises are not working," a spokesman for the Armenian Communist Party newspaper said.

He said more than 500,000 people who gathered on Yerevan's Opera Square Sunday had called a two-day strike to demand that the Armenian Supreme Soviet (parliament) take action on Nagorno-Karabakh when it meets Wednesday.

"If the Supreme Soviet does not adopt a resolution on this issue, the strike will continue,"

he told Reuters.

In Baku, meanwhile, an Azerbaijani foreign ministry spokesman said some 10,000 demonstrators had fanned out into the streets Saturday after protesting against the Armenian stand on Nagorno-Karabakh, and shots were fired from a house.

"Police Sergeant Ismailov died yesterday," spokesman Musa Mamedov said. He said the fatal shot had been fired with a hunting rifle and hit Ismailov at random. He denied that any Armenians had been killed in the violence.

The new eruption of ethnic tension in the Transcaucasian republics follows huge demonstrations in Armenia, strikes in Nagorno-Karabakh and anti-Armenian bloodshed in Azerbaijan last February in which more than 30 people died.

At the heart of the dispute is the small, mountainous region of Nagorno-Karabakh, ruled by Azerbaijan since 1923 although ethnic Armenians account for 75 per cent of its population.

Contras break truce

LAS COLINAS, Nicaragua (AP)

— Two government army patrols said Nicaraguan rebels attacked their troops in separate incidents in the north, and one officer said the insurgents yelled that they had orders to break a truce.

A rebel spokesman in Miami who identified himself only as Joaquin said Saturday night he had no reports of the attacks or that the cease-fire had ended.

"If they attack our positions, we have to return fire," he said. A fragile truce was declared March 21, the start of face-to-face talks between the U.S.-backed rebels known as contras and the Soviet-supported government troops.

But a series of talks, the latest ending Thursday, made little headway in ending the civil war that has killed more than 26,000 people.

The 60-day cease-fire was to end May 31, but the two sides extended it by tacit agreement, each saying it would initiate no "offensive" action against the other but would take defence action if necessary.

Second-Lieutenant Julio Cesar Rizo, the commander of a group of Sandinista soldiers, said contras rebels ambushed a small unit of his troop early Saturday in Jinotega province, about 260 kilometres northeast of the capital, Managua.

Rizo said there were no injuries. "They just started shooting," he said.

Court rejects Sharpeville six plea

PRETORIA (R) — A South African supreme court judge Monday rejected an application to reopen the case of the Sharpeville six, five men and a woman condemned for a black township murder in September 1984, were due to hang last March.

The group gained a stay of execution less than 24 hours before they were to go the gallows after lawyers said they had evidence that a witness lied at their trial.

The witness, Joseph Manete, has said that he lied on police instructions to implicate two of the accused.

Judge W.J. Human told defence lawyers the only course to save the group from the gallows was an appeal to President P.W. Botha to reopen the case.

Human said there was ample uncontroverted evidence to implicate all six defendants and described the request to pursue the case as "frivolous and absurd."

Their case has generated controversy in part because they were not convicted of contributing physically to the death of Khuzwayo Dlamini. They were convicted under the doctrine of common purpose, which held them responsible because they actively participated in the mob which killed the councillor.

nuns' prayers answered

NEW ORLEANS (R) — The Little Sisters of the Poor celebrated a thoroughbred horse's victory as well as mass Sunday morning — praising God for answering their prayers. The Catholic order of nuns offered special thanks Sunday because of an interest in race horse, Risen Star given to them by his co-owner and trainer Louis Roussel III. Risen Star, the son of Secretariat, won the Belmont Stakes Sunday for his eighth win in 11 starts in 18 months for earnings of \$2,029,845 — 10 per cent of which will go to the nuns for the home they operate for poor old people. In return, the Little Sisters have been praying for Risen Star and Roussel, says Sister Mary Vincent.

First Moscow beauty queen chosen

MOSCOW (AP) — Royalty returned to Russia Sunday as a 16-year-old student became the first Moscow beauty queen, winning a crown, two trips abroad and a suitcase full of cosmetics in a pageant that celebrated Soviet reforms. Maria Kalinina, who chose her from among six finalists in a contest that emphasised the bathing-suit competition. In a question-and-answer competition, Ms. Kalinina was asked what made the Moscow contest different from beauty pageants that have been held regularly for many years in Western Nations.

"Ours is different because we have 'perestroika'," Kalinina replied, using the Russian word for Gorbachev's policy of economic and social reforms. The third and final night of the gala event proceeded smoothly until the glittering crown was placed on Kalinina's head. At that moment, long-stemmed red roses began to rain from the ceiling, knocking off the crown and causing the beauty queen to duck and dodge, although she never lost her smile.

Britain tries to salvage overseas image

LONDON (AP) — The image of the British traveller, once seen as a model of courtesy and reserve, has apparently been given a black eye by a new breed of bad-mannered Britons. The government, worried about its hooligans abroad, has launched a television advertising campaign aimed at salvaging the stiff-upper-lip image of its citizens overseas. "It is a fact that over the years, particularly where the British are going in vast numbers on holidays, there are problems," a foreign office spokesman explained Sunday. Those problems include Britons who wind up in trouble with the local law as well as crimes committed against British tourists.

Ringling elephants arrive in Japan

TOKYO (AP) — Sixteen performing pachyderms completed a trans-Pacific boat ride Sunday, and were greeted at the pier by Shinto priests tossing purified confetti. Cranes at Tokyo Bay unloaded the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus performers from a cargo ship that left Oakland, California on June 1. The animals, whose weight ranged up to 6,350 kilograms, appeared bleary-eyed as they lined up for photographers. One youngster executed a polite bow. A pair of Shinto Priests in ceremonial caps and robes waved twigs at the pachyderms and threw confetti around their trunks, a slight departure from traditional purification rites. The ritual also bestowed hopes for success and safety for the circus' 15-week tour of Japan.

Alligator takes a nap near factory

LAKE MARY, Florida (AP) — Dozens of workers walked past a sleeping, 2.1 metre alligator into a factory before people inside finally noticed it through a window and called for help. "No one outside even noticed it was there," said Steve Morgan of Stromberg-Carlson Corporation, which makes telephone switching equipment in this Orlando suburb. The alligator, who either walked from a pond nearby or from lake Mary about three kilometres away, chose a flower bed next to the plant entrance for his nap. About 600 employees used an alternate entrance for about 1 1/2 hours while a state wildlife officer tried to rope the reptile.

Gandhi faces election challenge

ALLAHABAD, India (R) — India's ruling Congress (I) Party defends seven parliamentary seats Thursday in by-elections widely seen as a referendum on the government.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi faces a personal challenge in the contest in Allahabad, home town of the Nehru family which has produced three of the country's six post-independence leaders.

Most of the parliamentary contests are taking place in the northern Hindu heartland that has been the core of the Congress Party which had dominated Indian politics since independence

from Britain in 1947. The by-elections are likely to be last before general elections which must be held by the end of 1989.

Officials of both ruling and opposition parties say the results of Thursday's polls will play a major part in determining the timing of general elections.

Gandhi, grandson of Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first prime minister, and son of assassinated leader Indira Gandhi, is virtually on trial in Allahabad even though he is neither standing nor campaigning in the constituency.

It is here that his former

cabinet colleague, now arch foe, Vishwanath Pratap Singh has decided to mount a challenge with the backing of most opposition parties.

Singh quit the cabinet in 1987 to campaign against the government, alleging it accepted bribes from Swedish and West German firms which won major defence contracts. The government denies the charges and Gandhi said neither he nor his family asked for or took bribes.

At a press conference Monday, Singh renewed his corruption charges and accused Congress (I) of preparing to rig the poll.

Congress (I) put up Sunil Shastri, the quiet son of another former prime minister, to battle Singh instead of Gandhi's movie idol friend Amitabh Bachchan, who resigned the seat after the opposition charged his brother with currency offences.

Poll: Majority opposes Reagan third term

NEW YORK (AP) — A substantial majority of Americans say they would not vote for Ronald Reagan, winner of two landslide presidential elections, if he could seek a third term, a Media General-Associated Press poll has found.

Most Republicans in the national poll supported Reagan for another term. But Democrats and independents, whose support was critical to his 1980 and 1984 victories, said overwhelmingly they would not back him again.

The decline in Reagan's support outside his own party could impede his ability to draw non-Republicans to Vice President George Bush, who has locked up the 1988 Republican party presidential nomination. Eush needs outside votes to win.

In another finding, three-quarters of the 1,204 respondents said a vice presidential candidate's race or sex did not matter to them. However, some independents and Republicans were less likely to support a black, and some Republicans were less likely

to support a woman. The survey also found that Americans overwhelmingly would not want to be president, and a plurality did not want their child to have the job. Still, 59 per cent thought it possible their child could be president.

In 1984, Reagan won 25 per cent of Democrats and 63 per cent of independent voters. But in the survey, just 13 per cent of Democrats and 27 per cent of independents said they would vote for him for a third term.

Presidents are limited by constitutional amendment to two four-year terms in office, and roughly 65 per cent each of Republicans, Democrats and Independents favoured maintaining that limit.

But if Reagan could run again, 60 per cent of Republicans said they would vote for him, while 85 per cent of Democrats and 67 per cent of independents said they would not. The total was 32 per cent for Reagan, 64 per cent against.

Jackson, Dukakis come to terms over S. Africa

MACKINAC ISLAND, Michigan (AP) — The forces of Michael Dukakis and Jesse Jackson are still miles apart on taxes, defence and many foreign policy issues. But a preliminary platform-drafting session ended with Jackson getting one wish: That the Democrats brand South Africa a terrorist state.

The platform writers boarded this island's horse-drawn taxis and headed home Sunday after three days of deliberations that produced working papers on health, education, civil rights and other issues. The papers were generated by committee staff working with surrogates of Michael Dukakis and Jesse Jackson.

The papers on defence and foreign policy have yet to be written, and on taxes "we agreed to disagree," said Michael Barnes, a former Maryland con-

gressman leading Dukakis's platform team.

The 16-member drafting committee left without casting any votes, but will meet again sometime before the full 188-member platform committee convenes in Denver June 25-26.

The Jackson forces encountered little opposition on the South Africa issue, although earlier in the campaign, Dukakis balked when Jackson tried to extract such a pledge from him.

"We have no problem declaring South Africa a terrorist state, but let's go beyond that," said Congressman Robert Matsui, a Dukakis backer from California.

The Massachusetts governor, the certain nominee, favours passage of the tough sanctions in a bill that could put the apartheid government in Johannesburg on the same U.S. list of terrorist states as Libya and Iran.

Defence firms, treaty monitors not so happy over INF agreement

By Christopher Hanson
Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev were all smiles at the Moscow summit as they signed documents putting into force the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) treaty banning intermediate range nuclear missiles.

But some people directly affected by the treaty are not smiling quite so broadly.

They see a huge task ahead as the superpowers — for the first time in the atomic age — systematically destroy an entire class of nuclear weapons, each under the suspicious stare of the other.

Executives at the Hercules Incorporated, Defence Firm which the company had been spared the honour of selection by Moscow to host 30 Soviet treaty inspectors for 13 years at a Utah missile plant.

Soviet defence installations likewise will have to get used to U.S. inspectors. Both Soviet and U.S. "gamekeepers" are preparing to spend years in alien environments under the constant scrutiny of domestic security men.

Senior officials of the United States' new On-Site Inspection Agency, which oversees treaty implementation, are bracing themselves for 16-hour days coping with a torrent of technical details as they check and doublecheck missiles and their

myriad components. "We're lean and mean and getting meaner as the countdown comes," joked Navy Commander Kenneth Pease, a spokesman for the agency, who has been hard at work since March.

The countdown he referred to is a work-packed 90-day schedule paving the way for the destruction of the total of 2,611 U.S. and Soviet missiles.

An unprecedented system of intrusive verification to prevent cheating on the treaty will be established.

New exchanges of missile data must be completed and inspection teams readied within a month. Then, during the next 60 days, initial "baseline" inspections must be carried out at 133 weapons sites in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and 26 sites in the U.S. and Western Europe.

Meanwhile, treaty inspectors will set up their operations at Hercules' Magna Missile Plant near Salt Lake City in Utah and at Votkinsk in the Ural Mountains in the Soviet Union. The monitors will begin tracking what goes in and out the factory gates — a safeguard against illicit missile production.

"We don't feel honoured," Donald Kirtley, Hercules' vice-president for public relations, told Reuters in an interview, referring to Moscow's selection of his firm for so-called "portal inspection" — monitoring at the plant gate.

"Obviously, we would prefer

that the Russians weren't there. We were not consulted... (but) simply told the Russians had picked us... we got nailed," Edward Sheehy, president of the firm's aerospace division, recently told the Washington Post.

Hercules is one of the world's biggest missile makers. The Utah plant builds parts for MX, Trident, and Midetman nuclear missiles, which are not covered by the INF pact.

Nevertheless, shipments of these weapons systems would be subject to inspection because their containers might theoretically hold banned INF components.

The chance to keep tabs on MX, Trident and Midetman was surely the reason Moscow selected the Hercules plant for monitoring, Kirtley said.

He said Hercules supported the INF treaty, stating "we believe that arms reduction is an important consideration on the planet today."

But he said there had been concern the firm could lose government defence contracts because 30 Soviet monitors were entitled to inspect any large shipment in or out of the plant.

The Pentagon has issued an order barring discrimination against the firm in awarding military contracts.

Hercules is also worried about safeguarding key trade secrets such as its formula for tough, ultra-light "graphite

composite" material. "We're examining whatever other (security) measures we'll need to take because there will be 30 trained inspectors nearby," Kirtley said.

The National Security Agency, which oversees electronic espionage, has promised to safeguard Hercules' computers and communications network against Soviet snooping, officials say.

Life will not be free and easy for the 30 Soviet inspectors who will live in a special compound near Magna, according to Pease.

"The Soviets will be escorted 100 per cent of the time that they are here in the United States (except) when they're in their living quarters," he said.

"If they wanted to go to the store they would ask permission. We provide an escort. They will not have cars, we will provide the transportation and the driver — it's a very controlled environment."

The U.S. inspectors assigned to monitor the plant in Votkinsk can also expect life on a very short leash, to say nothing of sub-zero winters, limited entertainment and a dearth of American foods including the staple peanut butter.

The U.S. inspectors are busy polishing their Russian language skills and are packed and ready to go, Pease said.

They will be receiving periodic supplies of peanut butter from home.

Dhaka says strike shows weakness

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh's deputy premier described Sunday's anti-government strike as a miserable failure that highlighted the weakness of opposition leaders.

"It was a miserable failure. People no longer heed them or believe their hollow promises," Shah Moazzem Hossain said.

Hossain, who is also secretary-general of the ruling Jatiya Party, said Monday he hoped the failure would be a lesson to the opposition.

Twenty opposition parties called the eight-hour protest strike over a law approved by parliament making Islam the state religion of Bangladesh. They also hoped to reinvigorate their flagging campaign to force President Hossain Mohammad Ershad to quit.

Though most shops were closed and offices recorded light attendance, trains and airlines operated on schedule and there were rickshaws and government transport on the streets.

Opposition leaders said driving monsoon rain kept most protesters at home.

Police guarding rain-drenched streets in Dhaka and other cities faced no pickets except for small groups of students and urchins hurling stones at passing cars or chasing pedestrians. They said the stoppage was less violent than previous strikes, marked by hundreds of bomb blasts.

Ershad, who seized power in a 1982 bloodless coup, has survived 29 opposition-led strikes since November and vowed not to step down under pressure.

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "في ايامنا هذه"